

# EYES OF THE WAR

Vol. II

A Photographic Report of World War II



**400 AUTHENTIC BATTLE PHOTOS**  
from Dec. 7, 1941 to V-J day, Sep. 2, 1945

*America's Fighting Forces*

*In the Pacific Theatre of War*

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Sandy Holmsen  
Christmas 1945

Hyman







# EYES

*of the*

# WAR



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1ST EDITION

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OCTOBER, 1945

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# *President's War Message*

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hongkong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.





Seventy-seventh Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session

Began and held at the City of Washington on Friday, the third  
day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one

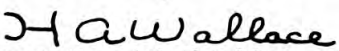
JOINT RESOLUTION



Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government  
of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States  
and making provisions to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unpro-  
voked acts of war against the Government and the people of the  
United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of  
war between the United States and the Imperial Government of  
Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby  
formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and  
directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United  
States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against  
the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a  
successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby  
pledged by the Congress of the United States.

  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

  
H. Wallace  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.

  
Dec. 8<sup>th</sup> - 1941 4.10 p.m. E.S.T.  






*To the men and women of our armed forces  
who fought so valiantly to preserve  
democracy and free the world  
of its oppressors,—  
this book is dedicated*

*Net Hyman.*

Formerly attached, Medical Corps

Co. K 9th Infantry Division; North African Campaign  
(1942-1943)

"Recipient of the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster"





In tribute to the gallant leaders of the Pacific war, the editors of this book have prepared a brief summary highlighting their military and naval careers. We were indeed fortunate to have at the helm men of such integrity and brilliance of purpose. They assumed the mighty tasks of battle with courage, foresight and confidence and have so directed our fighting men that their names shall be indelibly imprinted in the history of the United States as symbols of the democratic principle, "that government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth." For indeed these great leaders are first of all Americans . . . Americans who faced the challenge of World War II and by their efforts surmounted it. We are proud to salute them!







**General of the Army  
DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR**

"I shall return."—These historic words made by Gen. Douglas MacArthur before leaving the Philippines will be remembered for generations to come. His untiring efforts to fulfill this promise has made him one of the outstanding leaders of this war.

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**GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL**  
**U. S. Army Chief of Staff**

Gen. Marshall was one of the key figures in our Pacific victory. His planning for invasions of islands in the Pacific were unique for their precision and thoroughness. His close association with the late President Roosevelt showed the complete confidence our late Commander-in-Chief had in his ability.





**ADMIRAL CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ**  
**Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet**

The Battle of Midway proved to America that Admiral Nimitz was the man to lead our Pacific Fleet to victory. From his headquarters on Guam he planned our island to island landings by the Navy of our Army and Marine forces.

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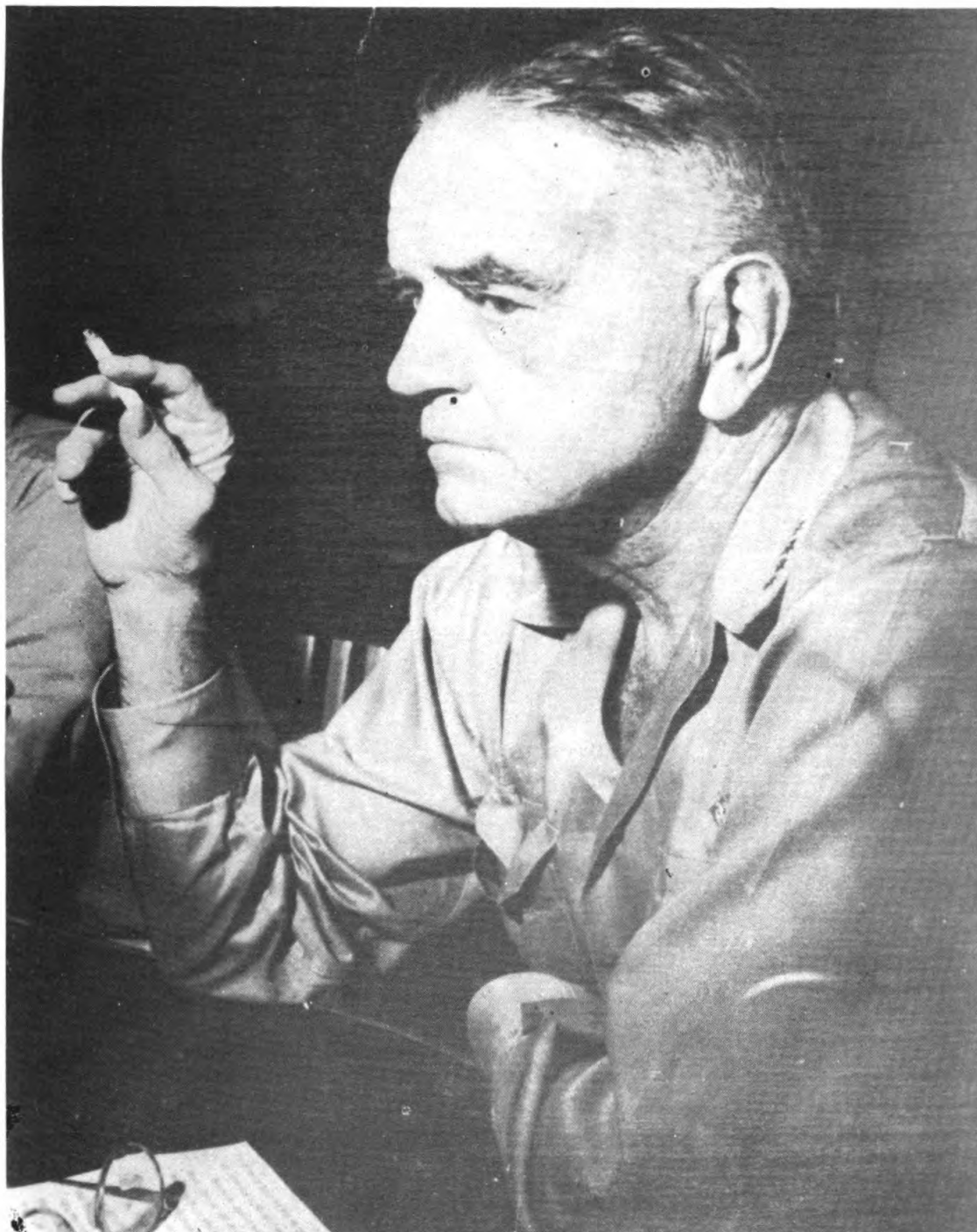
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**GENERAL ALEXANDER A. VANDERGRIFT**  
**"18th Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps"**

General Vandergrift led Marine forces ashore at Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Gavutu August 7, 1942. Thus opening the first American major offensive against the Japanese. He commanded the Marines who established the initial beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay on November 1, 1943. For his services in the South Pacific he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt.



**ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR.**  
**Commander of the Third Fleet**

"Bull" Halsey, as he was most widely known to men under his command. His emphasis in battle was on speed and maneuver. His raids on the Gilberts, Marshalls, Wake and Marcus Islands were outstanding in this war. Our success in the Philippines was largely due to his aggressiveness.





**VICE-ADMIRAL MARC MITSCHER**  
**Commander of Task Force 38**

When our forces landed in Japan, they discovered the man the Japs feared most was Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher. Wherever the going was rough, Task Force 38 was on the scene to force the Japanese Navy to a showdown.



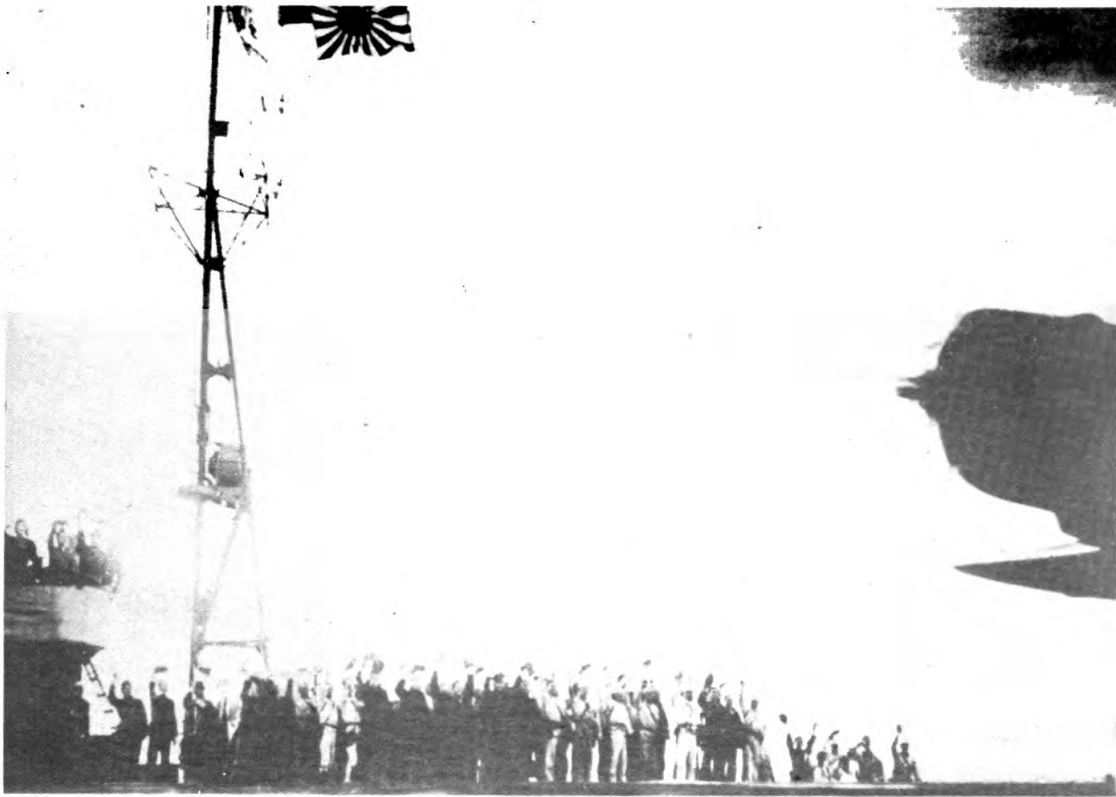


**LT. GENERAL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE**  
**Commander of the 8th Air Force**

The most thrilling episode of the war was that of the first bombing of Tokyo, by carrier-based planes. He personally led the daring raiders on their flight. When asked by newspapermen where his base was, he answered, "Shangri-La." "Shangri-La" was the U. S. Aircraft Carrier "Hornet."

## *Pearl Harbor*

On December 7, 1941, the day that will live in the minds of every American for generations to come, Pearl Harbor was attacked from the air by planes of the Japanese Navy. Our battleships, destroyers and other vessels were caught unprepared by this stab in the back. While peace conferences were being held with Japan, our Navy was being destroyed. America's long uphill battle to rebuild its Navy was one of the greatest feats in the war.

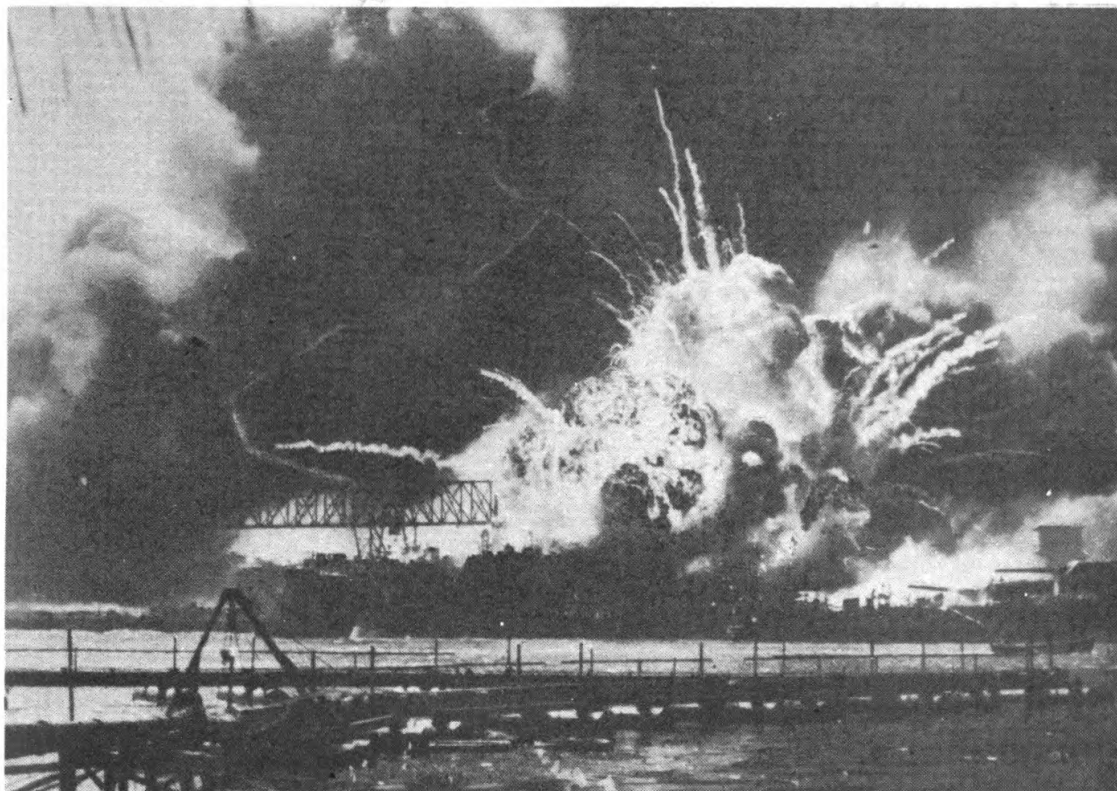


This is the moment at which the Japanese surprise attack force is about to take off from a carrier to bomb Pearl Harbor. Photo shows Jap crewmen waving farewell to planes departing for the attack on Dec. 7, 1941.

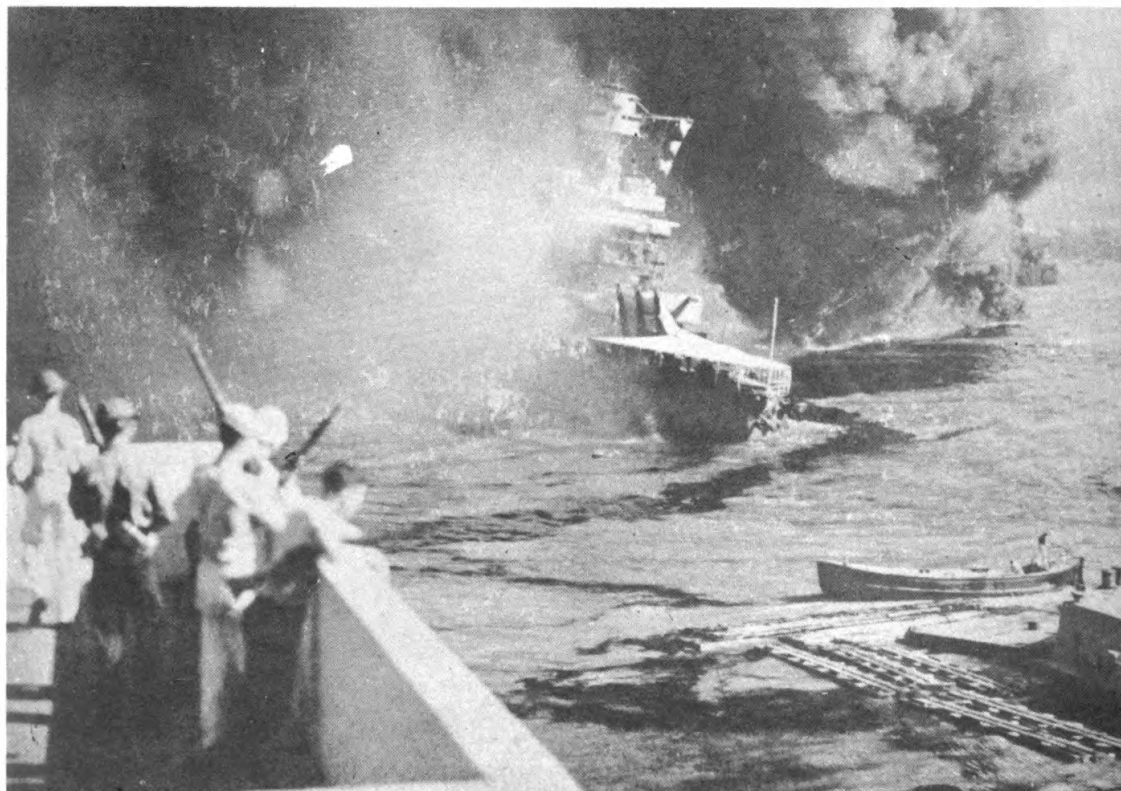


The announcement that shocked the nation, is read by throngs of people in New York City. This attack united our people to form the greatest fighting machine the world has ever known.



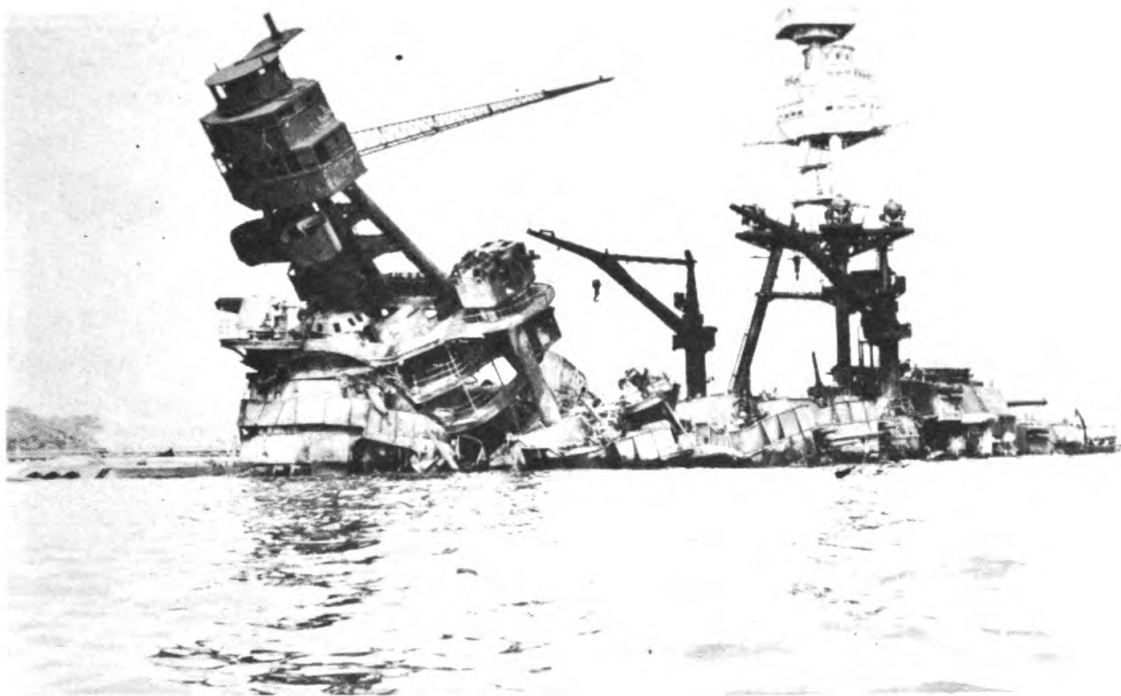


The U.S.S. Shaw hit by Jap bombs on Dec. 7, 1941 at Pearl Harbor is shown in this startling photograph at the precise moment her magazines filled with powder and ammunition went up in a blaze of smoke and flame.

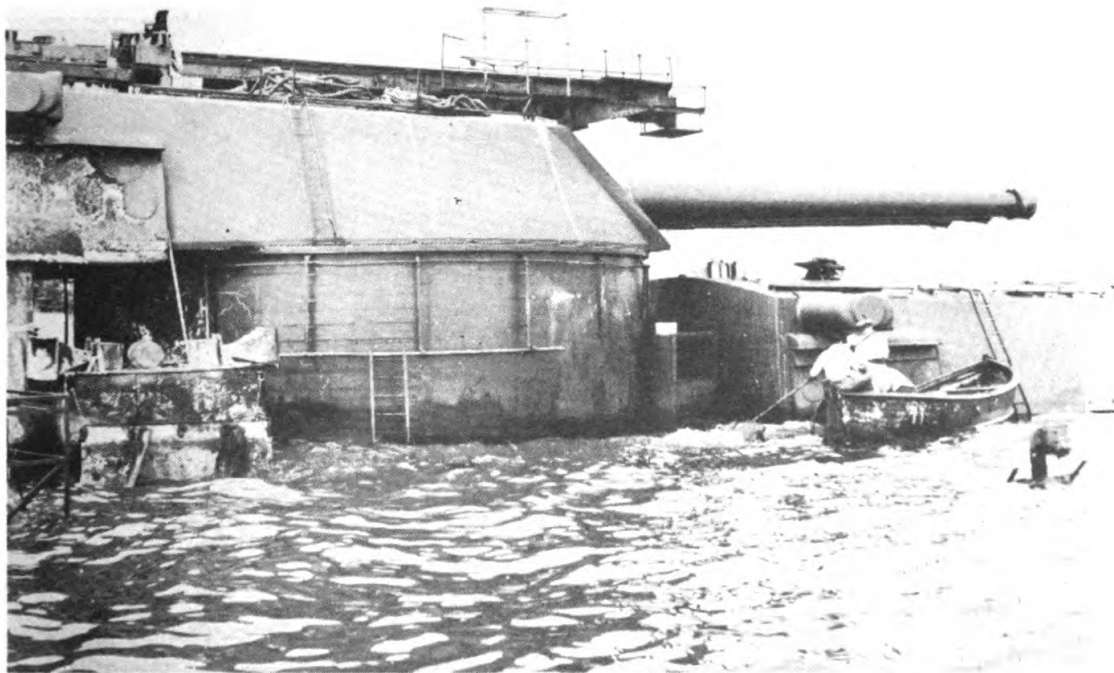


The U.S.S. California struck by both bombs and aerial torpedoes settles into the muck of Pearl Harbor during the Jap attack. Clouds of smoke rise from the California and her stricken sister ships.





Wreckage of the U.S.S. Arizona is shown partly submerged with only twisted metal and burned out turrets showing above the water, after the Jap bombers had left.



A close-up of the U.S.S. Arizona's aft gun turrets, shows divers working to decide the easiest way to salvage the battleship.



American soldiers take the measurements of an unexploded bomb which fell from a Japanese plane brought down by American gun fire. It measures 12" by 43".



Several days after the surprise Jap raid on Pearl Harbor, this two man enemy submarine, rammed by an American destroyer, is towed ashore.





In the foreground of a Pearl Harbor drydock is the wreckage of the U.S.S. Destroyer Downes (left) and Cassin. In the rear, relatively undamaged in the Jap attack is the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, 33,100 ton flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

## *The Solomon Islands*

On August 7, 1942, United States Marines launched their first invasion of World War II on Guadalcanal. For several months the 1st and 2nd Marine Division more than held their own against the Japs and malaria infested jungles.

The final offensive on Guadalcanal began on January 15, 1943 and ended on February 11, 1943, in which 6,066 Japanese were killed and 127 were captured.

The 3rd Marine Division launched the invasion of Bougainville on November 1, 1943. It was a bitter campaign fought in the jungles and swamps of one of the worst rain forests in the South Pacific.





These Marine Devil Dogs are being lowered to a landing barge preparatory to the actual landing. Their keen sense of smell is of great value in locating hidden Japanese snipers and at night they are able to carry messages among different units in the front lines. The coverall blouse on the Doberman Pincher is used as a harness for lowering or lifting them from the boats.

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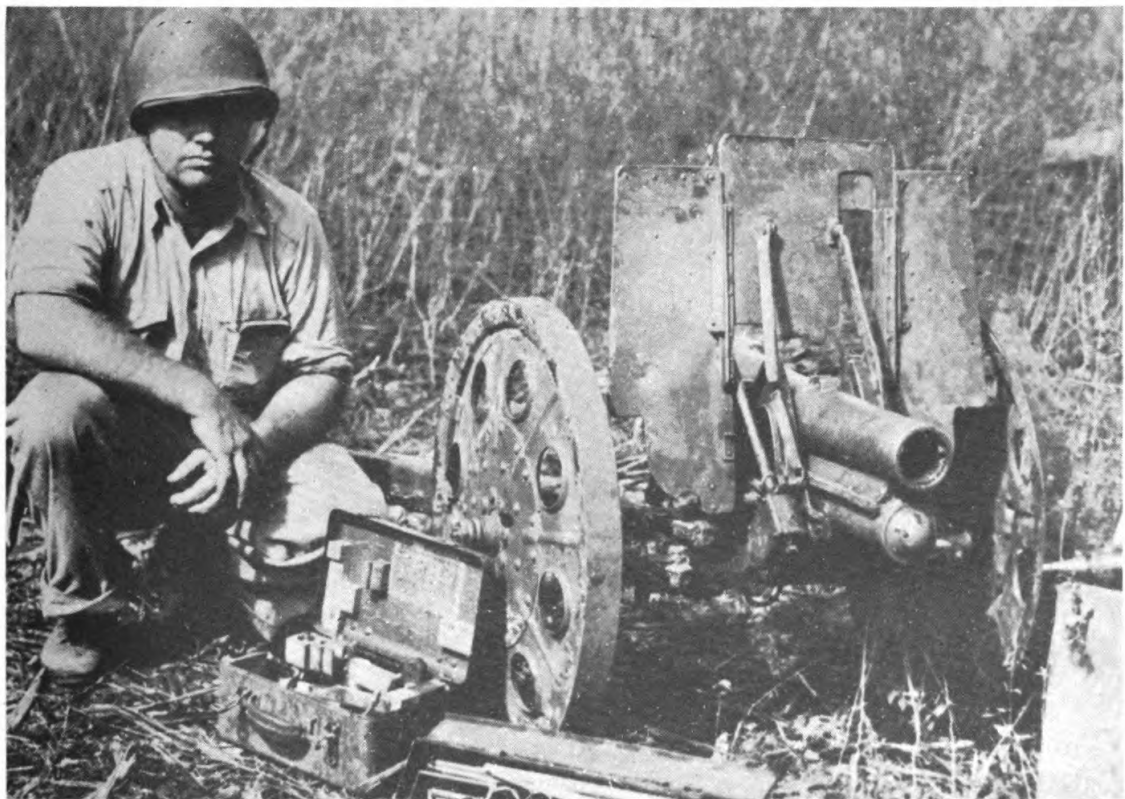


The U.S.S. Saint Louis, a cruiser which was very active in the Solomon Island campaign until a Japanese torpedo ripped off her bow in the Battle for Kula Gulf. She was repaired and damaged again in action at Bougainville and later at Leyte in the Philippine Islands.





**This Japanese landing barge landed at Guadalcanal, but it is a beached and battered hulk after Marine shelling. Made of wood it did not stand up under fire.**



**This small Japanese field piece was captured by U. S. Marines during the early stages of the fighting on Guadalcanal. It is a 70 M.M. gun classified as an infantry weapon.**



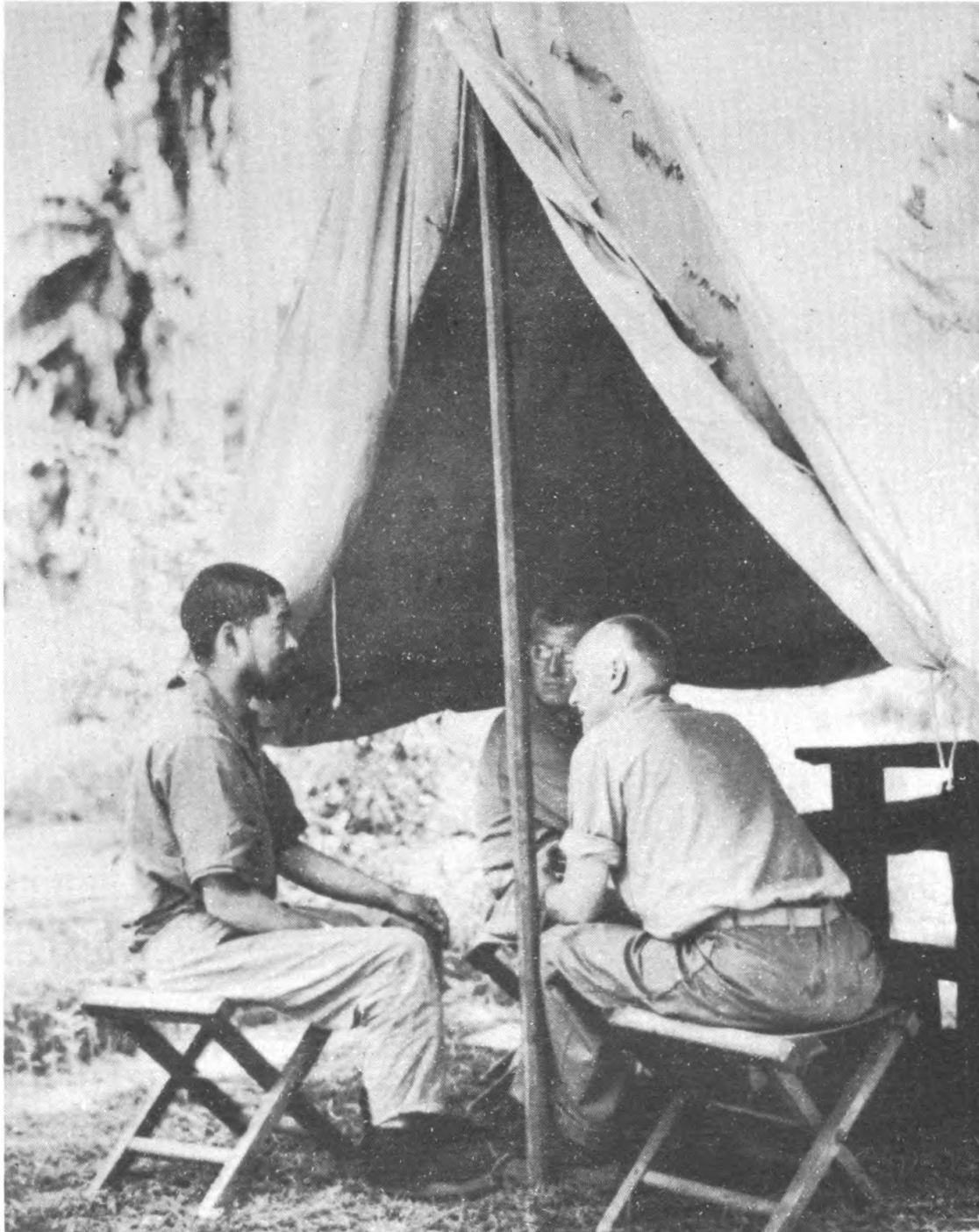


In a Japanese dugout on Guadalcanal which had been blown up by Marines, lies a headless Jap soldier (upper right) among the husks of coconuts. This indicated the Japanese soldiers were hard pressed for food. Dugouts, such as this, were found in other parts of the island.



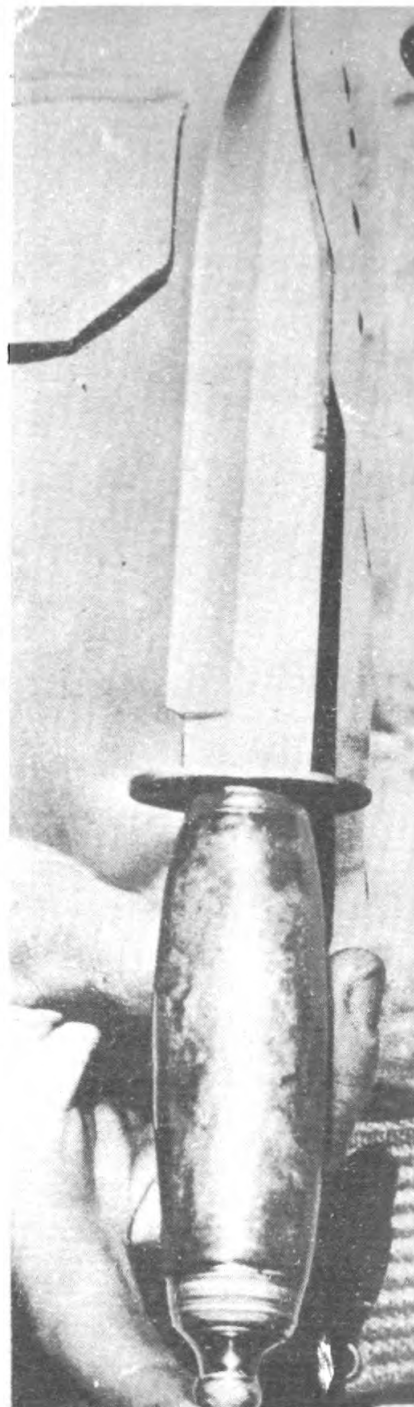


A U. S. Marine sets up a loudspeaker in the jungle on Guadalcanal, telling the Japs within hearing of the amplifier to surrender or be killed. Some surrendered and others stood by the Jap code of "Bushido" and died fighting. "Psychological warfare" played a small part in the Battle for Guadalcanal.



Wearing chin foliage in the manner of many U. S. Marines on Guadalcanal. A Jap Zero fighter pilot, captured after being shot down in a dog fight, was reported to have had plenty to say during this interview with a Marine interpreter and officer.





Japanese weapons captured by U.S. forces in the Solomons are similar to those used in 1917 according to the U. S. Army Signal corps. At left an American soldier exhibits an Arisaka type rifle used by the Jap infantry. It is similar to the Mauser type introduced by the Germans in 1917. At right is a Bowie knife taken from a captured Jap.





With characteristic ingenuity, United States Marines turned a Japanese safe into a field stove after they had captured a Jap position on Guadalcanal, and soon these two Leathernecks were making flapjacks for hungry comrades.



Dragging his bag across the sands this American soldier was among the first to arrive on Guadalcanal Island, where the Marines had formerly maintained their positions alone.





U.S. troops go over the side of a Coast Guard-manned combat transport to enter the landing barges at Empress Augusta Bay. Coast Guardsmen were among those manning the landing barges.





Coming in for a landing on Bougainville Island a landing craft has only the two helmsmen and two machine gunners standing up. The other troops are crouching on the bottom of the boat.



These three army men set up their .50 calibre heavy machine gun as soon as they hit the beach, to protect the incoming boats from enemy aircraft. Cases of ammunition lie on the ground.





A wounded U.S. Marine is lifted toward the deck of a transport as another lies on the bottom of a landing boat in which they were brought back from the beach on Bougainville Island where Leathernecks established a beachhead on the Jap-held island.





**Dawn, sending long shafts of light into the jungle of Bougainville in the Empress Augusta Bay section, reopens mop-up of Japs who during the night infiltrated to close range of American positions.**



**Two American riflemen plunge forward through the jungle during a combined tank-artillery-infantry assault on the Japs on Bougainville island.**





After 18 days of bitter Jap counterattacks, Sgt. C. H. Wolverton of the U. S. 37th Division bites his tongue, as he prepares to throw a hand grenade into a Jap dugout, during mop-up of enemy at Empress Augusta Bay.



Two Marines on Bougainville fire on retreating Japs from Hill 600 after making the point too hot to hold the Japs. Adding insult to injury, the Leathernecks used the Japs own machine gun.





Two Minnesota soldiers man a machine gun position in the Empress Augusta Bay defense line on Bougainville Island. They are: Pfc. Hilmer Hoff (left), and Pfc. Raymond R. Shima.



Pvt. Homer C. Connel, of Columbus, Ga., is made ready for an operation as anaesthetic is administered and surgeons begin work which will save his life, in an underground surgery room on Bougainville, in the Solomons.





**A bomb dropped from an attacking Jap plane barely misses a landing craft approaching Cape Gloucester, New Britain for the second big invasion. Coast Guard manned craft landed the U.S. Marines.**

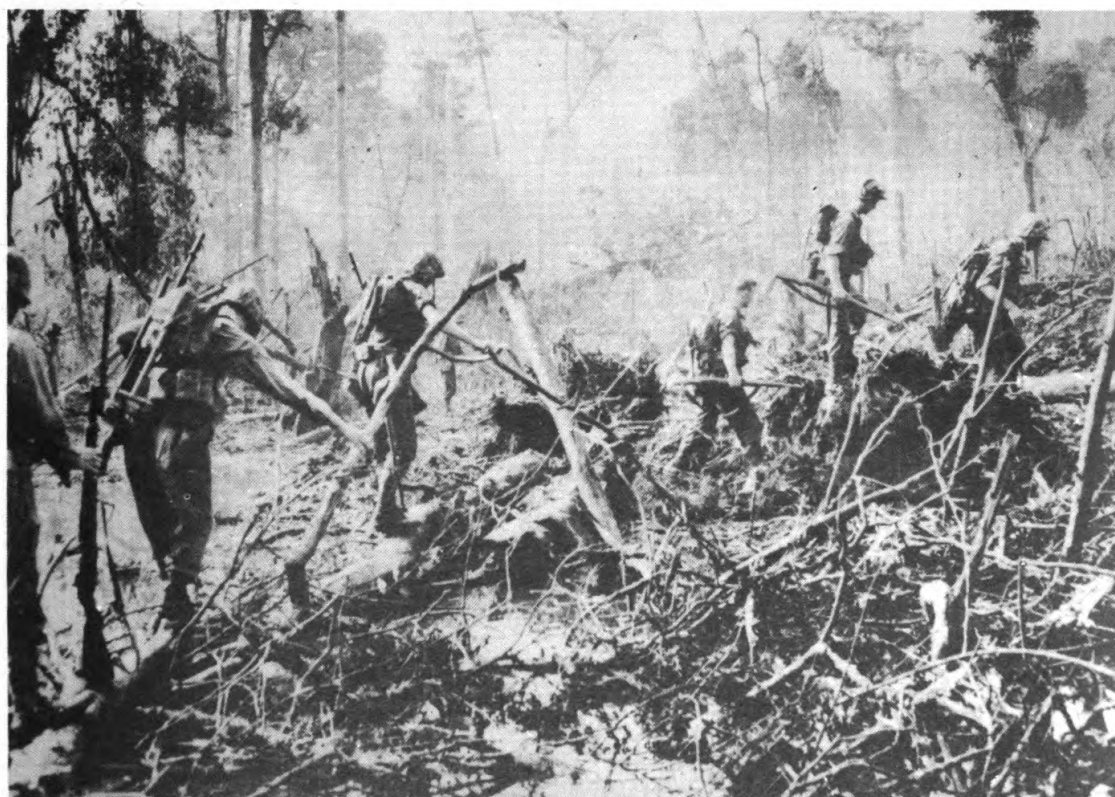


**An out-rigger patrol of American Indians from the Southwest States on reconnaissance along the New Britain coast. The American Indians readily converted native canoes for military use.**





A flame thrower operated by an American soldier spurts a blast of fire against a Jap pill-box on a beach on New Georgia in the Pacific. Two riflemen cover the soldier manning the flame thrower.



There's no path here, so these Marines make their own, in a swamp, as they pick their way across New Britain island from the beach to the airfield, which was captured from the Japanese.





While crouching low in foliage on Bougainville Island in the Solomons these Marines escape Jap bullets and refresh themselves with coconut milk.



Members of the U.S. Army 37th Infantry Division, carry full water containers over 800 yards of mountain trail on the Island of Bougainville, (L to R) Pvt. Stoneburner, Mackinaw, Michigan; Sgt. Johnson, Smithfield, N. C.; Pvt. Menken, Bloomington, Ill.; Pfc. Maggard, Fusonia, Ky.; Sgt. Dove, Ashland, Ohio and Pfc. Householder, Mingo Junction, Ohio.





Pvt. Homer C. Connell (above), of Columbus, Ga., puts his hand on his hip just after a bullet had entered there, while he was on patrol at the edge of the jungle. He managed to make his way to cover and call for aid. Medical men heard him and came up.



**A United States Marine looks over what is left of a Japanese dual-purpose anti-aircraft gun that was wrecked by shells of the American Navy pumped onto the beach at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, as a preliminary to invasion of the island.**





U. S. tanks go into battle positions at Arawe, New Britain, as tank unit commander gives instructions over the communication system. The tanks played an important part in driving the Japanese from their well-dug-in advanced positions.





The flapping Jap flag tells of victory as this weary U.S. Marine marches down a road withdrawing with his unit from the Empress Augusta Bay area. After a month and a half of jungle fighting, the Leatherneck can carry all his war possessions on his back.





Improving their 105 MM. gun position, these members of the crew dig a small trench around their weapon. The sandbagging is used to ward off stray mortar and other light artillery shells.



Marines walk between the rows of crosses as they inspect the graves of their fellow Marines who died fighting on Bougainville. This well-kept plot is Torokina Cemetery.



## *The Aleutians*

The Aleutian Islands were assaulted by U. S. Army troops in May, 1943. The island of Attu cost the Japanese 1,911 killed and 21 captured. This operation took three weeks.

A concentrated bombing attack was started against Kiska early in August. American and Canadian forces landed on the island a few weeks later and found that the Japanese Occupation Forces estimated at 10,000 troops had disappeared probably under the protective cover of almost daily fog. The occupation of Kiska cost the Japanese 29 warships and 30 cargo vessels that were used in bringing in supplies and reinforcements.





It takes all kinds of material to make a landing force such as the U.S. troop movement which occupied one of the Aleutian Islands only 125 miles from Kiska, held by Japs. (Top) Bales and crates of assorted war materials are brought ashore from the convoy. (Below) A Jeep noses its way shoreward from a snub-nosed landing barge.



Speed and caution were the bywords as American and Canadian forces advanced on Kiska during the first day of the occupation. They were still expecting to meet the foe as they transferred here from an LCP (landing craft-personnel) to an LCR (landing craft-rubber) to hasten the operation.





**Maj. Gen. E. M. Landrum, who directed the land fighting on Attu Island in the Aleutians, clambers down a rope ladder to a ramp boat to push off for Massacre Bay.**





A Yank, wounded in first round of fighting against the Japs on Attu Island, is swung from a ramp boat to a transport at Massacre Bay. He still wears his helmet and he is well covered to protect him from the cold.





The first U.S. troops that landed at Kiska Harbor, found these wrecked Japanese Zero planes on the beach.



When the alert is sounded U.S. soldiers run to their anti-aircraft guns on Kodiak Isle in the Aleutians.



American "Sappers" assigned to the ticklish job of cleaning out booby traps sown by departing Japanese on Kiska erected this sign, which tells its own story. Grim humor has its value.





With large naval vessels standing by in the background, troops hustle into formation as they are loaded into shallow draft boats on the shore of an unidentified island for the start of the combined American and Canadian attack.



U.S. troops collect their gear and prepare to move off into the hills to set up gun positions after landing on a beach in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians.



**A member of the joint American-Canadian occupation force which took Kiska, squints through the sights of a Jap machine gun found in a trench on the island. Beside him lies a discarded Jap pack, coat, and helmet:**

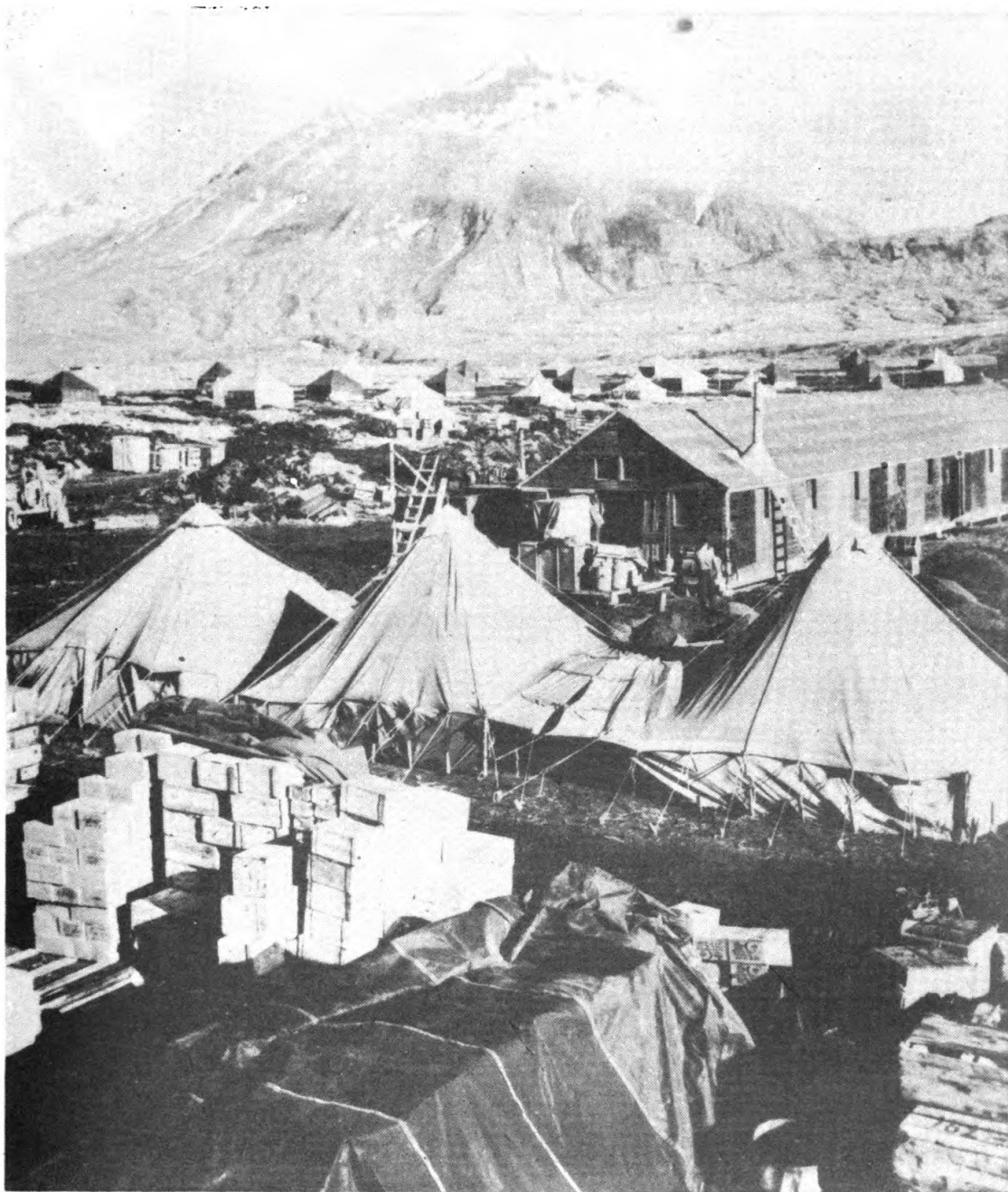


**Two Yanks with bayoneted rifles on guard, cautiously peer into a Jap dugout in mop-up operations on Attu Island. Note makeshift tent-like roof on dugout.**





Four Yanks put their backs to haul small munition cart over an Attu ridge during actual combat as American troops were landed on then Jap-held Attu, western-most Aleutian island.



This island, won from the Japanese with blood and fire, is being rebuilt with sweat as construction is rushed on a permanent base to use as a springboard for further conquests to the east. Many of the builders were the same men who bayoneted the Japanese out of the Aleutians outpost.





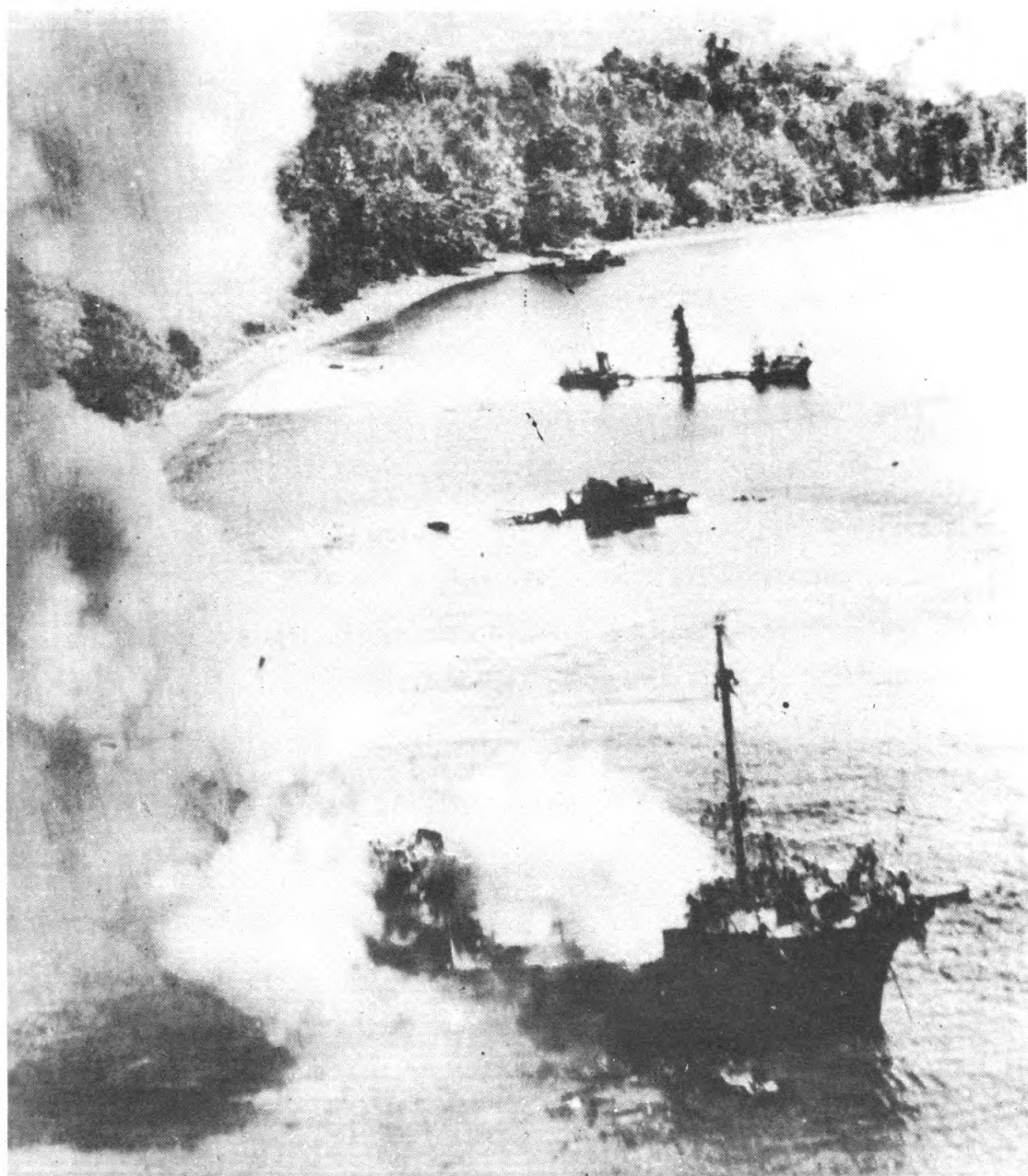
The soldier in this simple, board coffin fought and died while flying against the Japanese from an Alaskan base. As soldiers hold over his body the flag he fought for, Chaplain Jesse H. Grosset commits the body to its grave.

## *New Guinea*

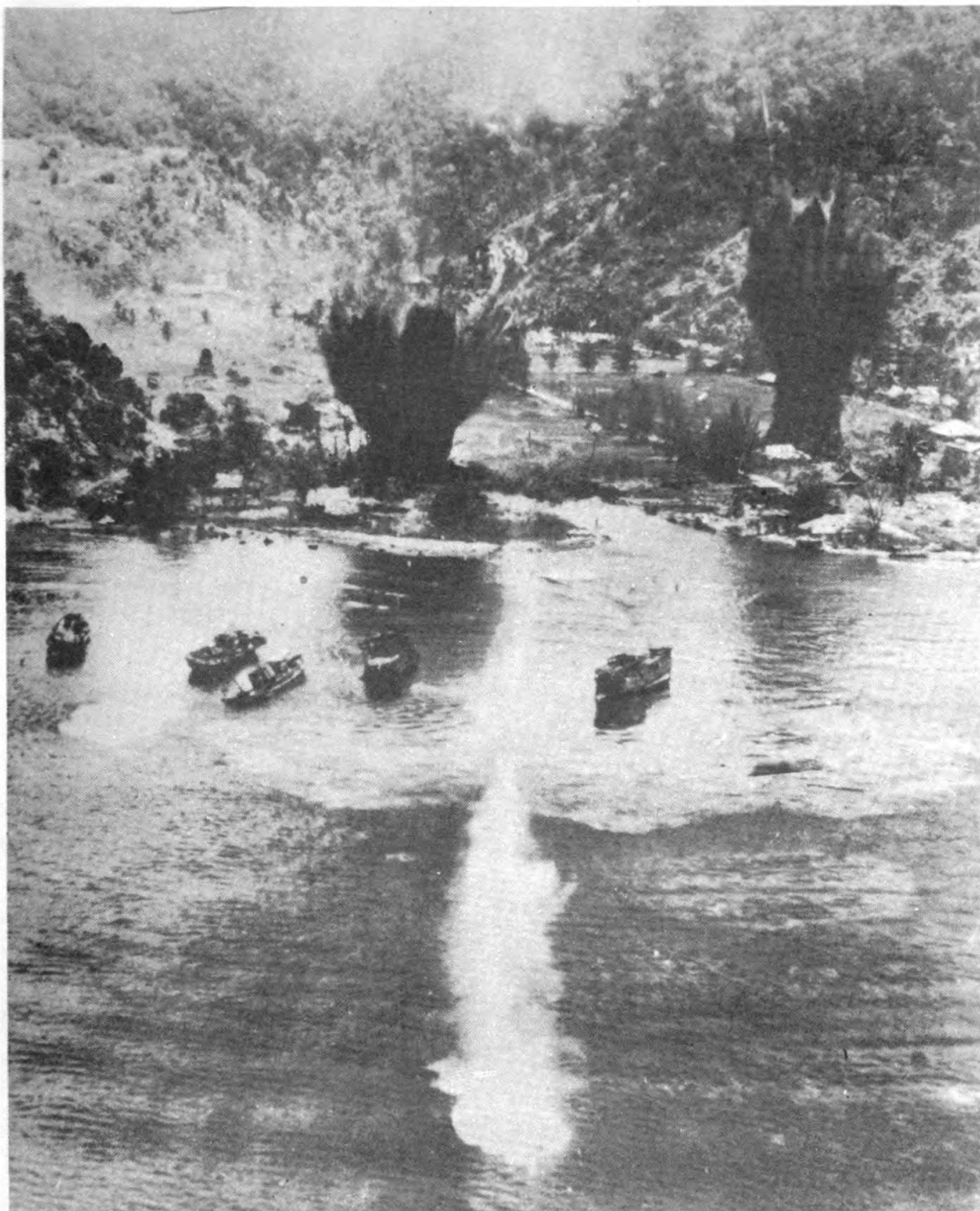
In November, 1942, United States Forces landed on the beaches of New Guinea.

On December 21, 1943, Gen. MacArthur's forces landed on Buna with support of tanks, artillery and U. S. airplanes. The Japanese put up a desperate resistance and lost 15,000 men, 333 planes, and over 400 ships of different types. The deciding factor in this campaign was the Battle of the Bismarck Sea in which U. S. Forces scored an overwhelming victory.





In a raid on Marokwari, Fifth Air Force bombers blasted Japanese shipping and shore installations. Attempted camouflage of ships with foliage failed to hide them from the prying eyes of the Yank fliers. The other enemy ships are sinking, and additional bombs are bursting among shore installations in the distance.



American bombs explode in the residential area of Hollandia Village, and among small ships anchored in Challenger Cove Harbor, during an air attack by the Fifth U.S. Air Force on the Japanese position. The Hollandia airstrip, was heavily bombed by the Yanks.





In the middle of Beach landing operations, Yank paratroopers float to earth from transport planes to assist in the capture of Noemfoor Island, off the Coast of New Guinea.



In the misty light of dawn, U.S. infantrymen pour out of beached LCI's onto the beach of Wakde Island. Upon reaching shore the men are quickly formed into patrols to begin the hazardous process of overcoming Japanese resistance.



Alert for the slightest sign of enemy opposition, U.S. infantrymen on patrol duty beyond their own perimeter approach a river entrance which leads to Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea, occupied by Gen. MacArthur's men with virtually no opposition.





With the area being raked by intense Japanese machine gun fire, American infantrymen crouch behind a small rise in the beach during invasion of Wakde Island, in Dutch New Guinea.



With other infantrymen holding down the beachhead at Wakde Island a medical corpsman aids a wounded comrade who was hit while dashing through the surf toward the shore. The men are still under machine gun fire from the enemy.





**U.S. troops in the Sansapor area of Dutch New Guinea set up 60 millimeter mortars to cover an infantry unit on a reconnaissance mission.**



**Crouching low, U.S. infantrymen follow a tank across embattled Wakde Island. Within a few hours after landing, our troops forced the Japs to fall back to a last defense position.**





**Jap landing barge at Buna Mission which was shelled and Japs picked off one by one as they left it. A marine checks the body for signs of life. Supposedly "dead" Japs sometimes sat up and threw hand grenades.**



**Helmeted U.S. soldiers cross a rickety but strategic foot bridge connecting the Island of New Guinea with Buna Station, where the Japs were routed after hard fighting.**





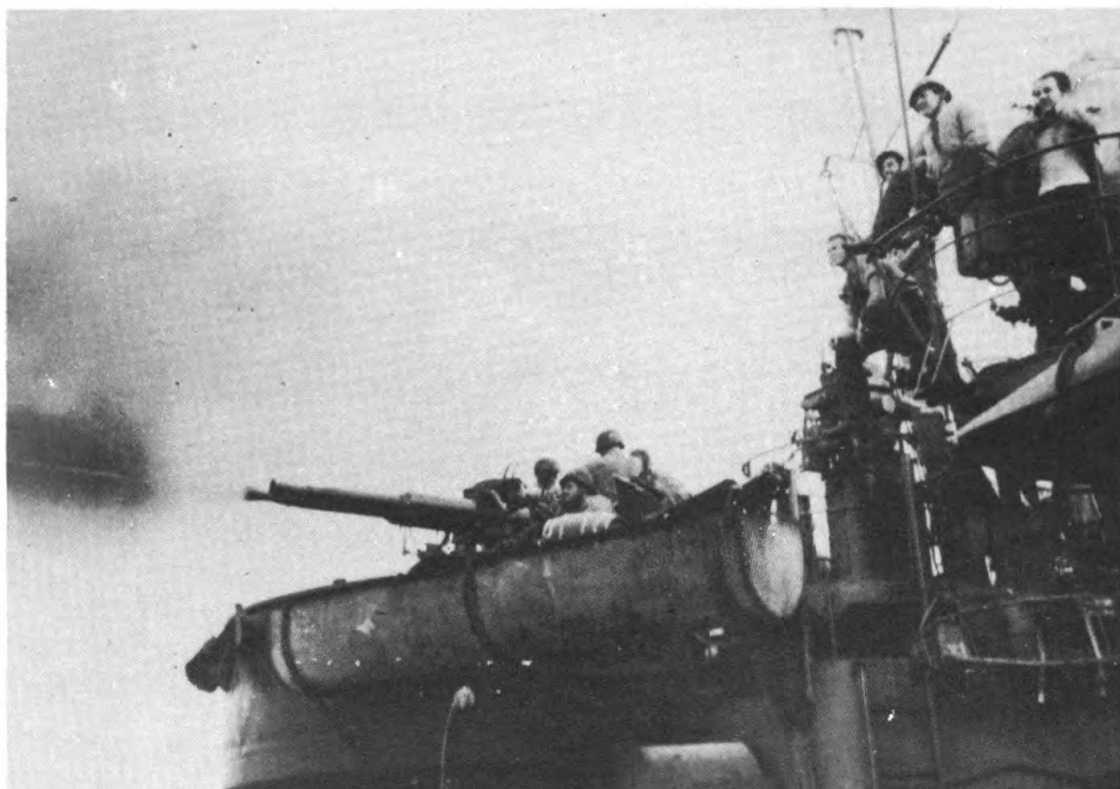
Members of the crew of a .50 caliber machine gun credited with half of 109 Japs killed in one day of battle on Biak Island are Pvt. A. Hamilton (rear center), of Vincetown, N. J.; Pvt. C. Klovas (sighting gun), of Chicago, Ill.; and Pfc H. Reynolds (feeding ammunition), of Loogootee, Ind.





**Captured by Allied forces in the Sanga River area of New Guinea, this wounded and tattered Japanese was left by retreating Jap forces. He was removed to a casualty clearing station where he was given food and medical treatment.**





The 40 mm. guns aboard a warship of the Allied Naval force, pour shells toward the beach at Hollandia, from the ship's position out on Tanamerah Bay. Some crew members (upper right) keenly watch the effect of the bombardment.

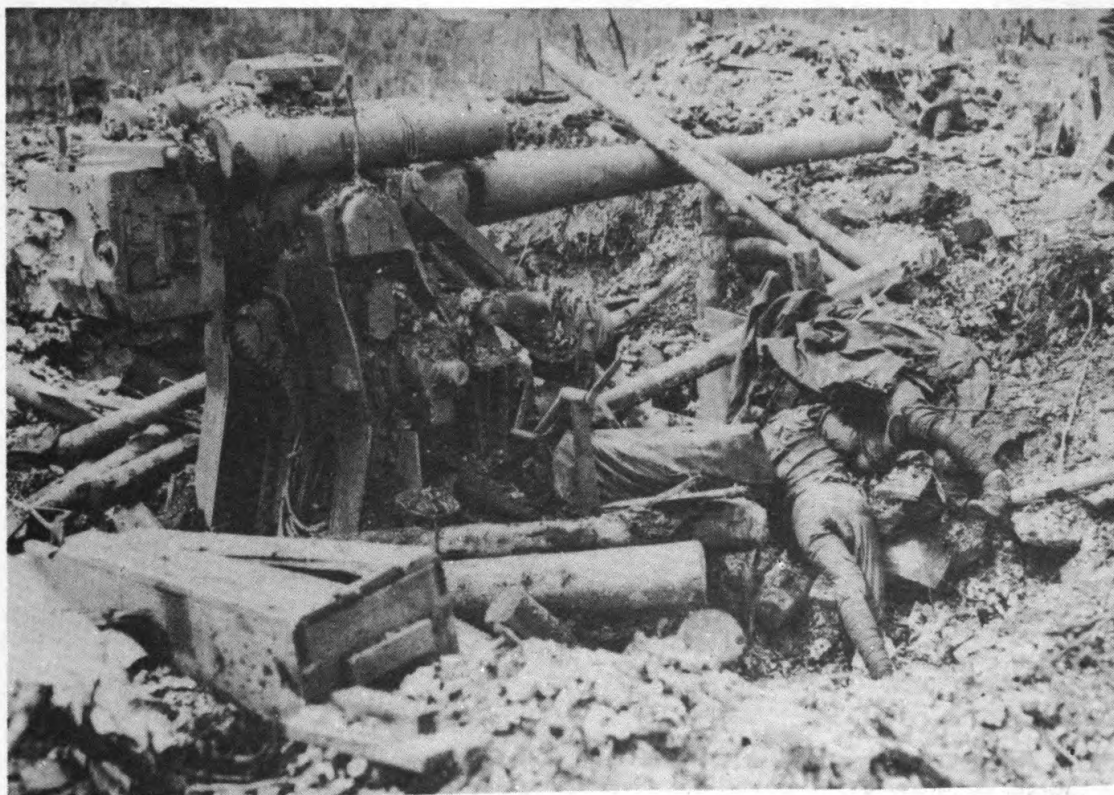


Men of the 24th army division, wounded during the invasion of the Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea area, are placed aboard the landing barge "Illinois Coal City" for evacuation to a base hospital.





These Japanese soldiers were among 410 buried by Americans in their conquest of Noemfoor Island off the coast of New Guinea. They lie in a trench at the edge of Kamiri airstrip. Twenty-four Japs were taken prisoners on the island.



This big Jap gun was destroyed and its crew killed by the Allied forces during the fight for Biak Island in the Southwest Pacific. At upper right, Sgt. Paul Lyle of Rector, Ark., digs graves for the dead Japs.





American soldiers in New Guinea tread the stern gangplank of a Japanese landing barge. Japanese got it ashore, but never reboarded the craft following an unsuccessful raid. Palm branches were used as camouflage.

# Doolittle's Surprise Bombing of Tokyo

Gen. Doolittle launched his bombing raid on Tokyo from the U.S.S. Aircraft Carrier Hornet on the morning of April 18, 1942. 80 American fliers in 16 B-25 bombers participated in the raid. 64 of the airmen returned through China, 5 were interned in Russia, 2 were missing, 1 was killed and 8 were prisoners of the Japanese. The Aircraft Carrier Hornet was later sunk in a naval battle.

Gen. Doolittle's daring raid on Tokyo gave the Japs  
a taste of things to come.



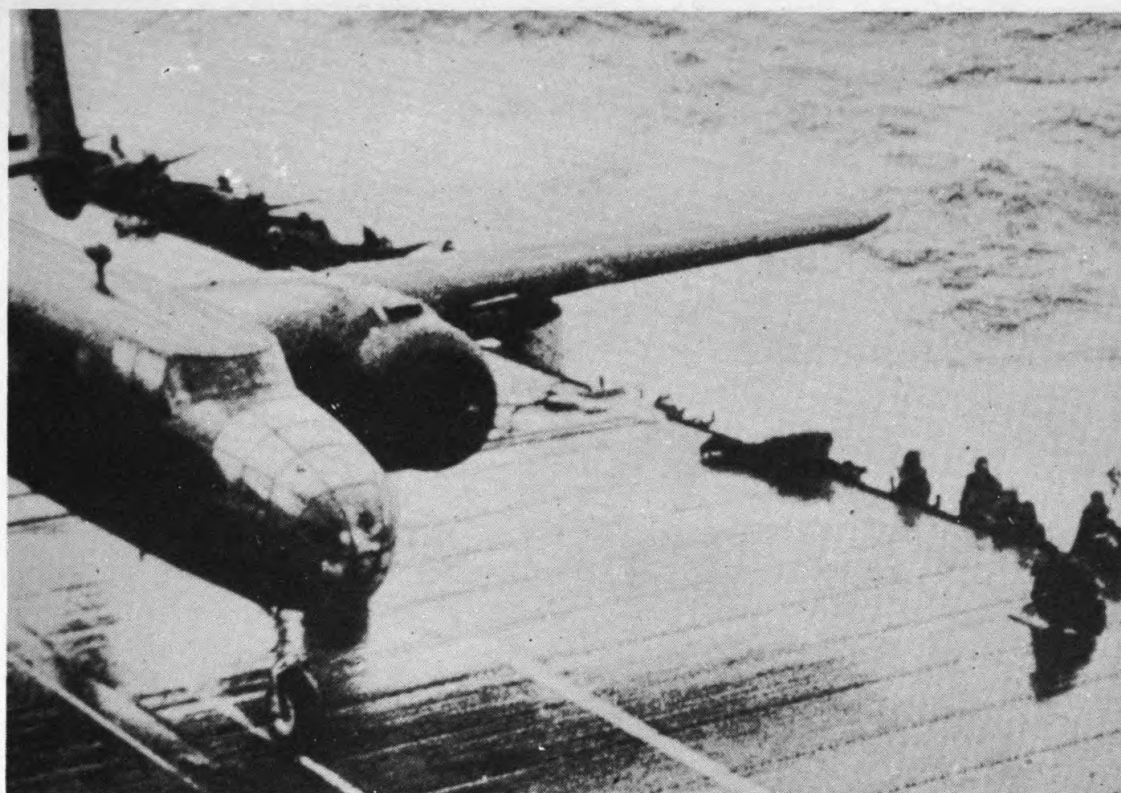


Attaching a Jap medal to a 500 pound bomb which soon after was dropped on Tokyo, Maj. Gen. James Doolittle prepares for the famed raid from "Shangi-La," later revealed to have been the USS Hornet.

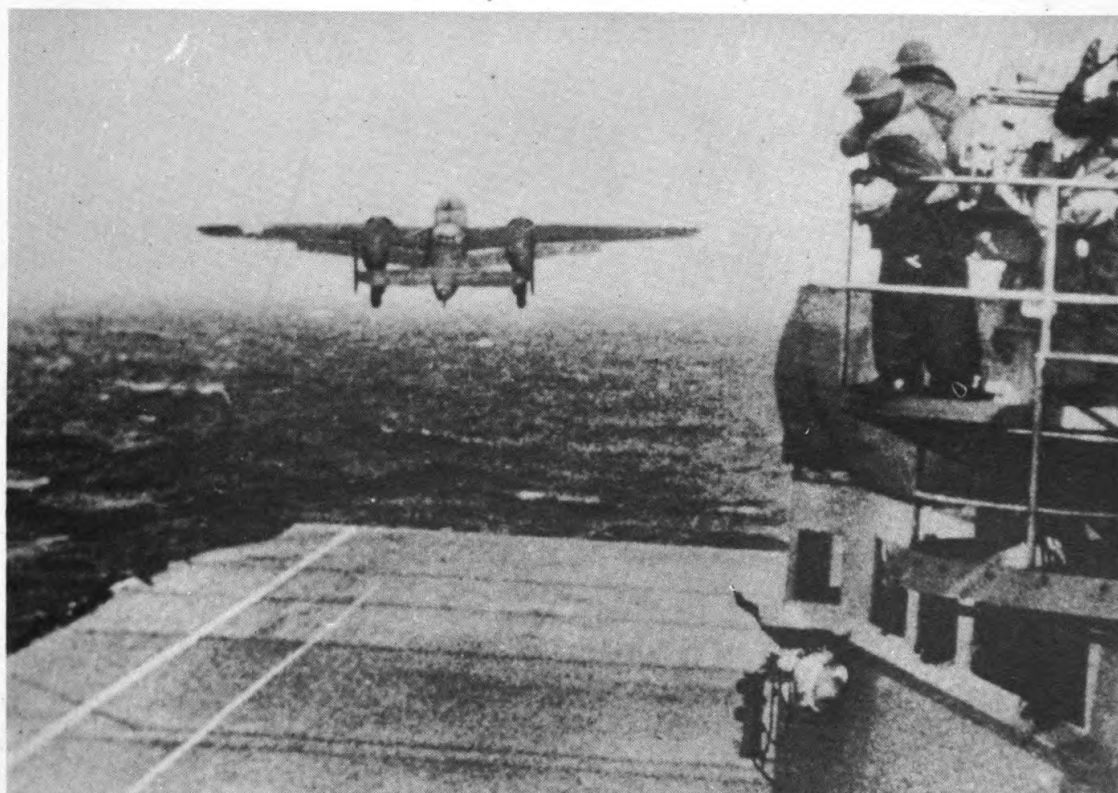


Preparing for action, ship and aircraft personnel swarm around the B-25 bombers which roared off the flight deck of the U.S. aircraft carrier Hornet to bomb Tokyo, April 18, 1942.





With a sweep of his checkered flags, the starter (right) gives the "Go" signal to the pilot of an Army B-25 bomber for the take-off from "Shangri-La"—the U.S.S. Hornet—for the raid on Tokyo.



Off to the land of the Rising Sun, a North American B-25 U.S. Army bomber leaves the deck of the U.S.S. Hornet, for the historic raid upon Tokyo.





**Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, sits above the U.S. Army Air Forces insignia on the wing of his B-25 bomber which crashed "somewhere in China" at the end of the long but successful flight.**



**"Somewhere" in the hills of China lies the wreck of Major Gen. James Doolittle's B-25 bomber. In which he led the raid on Tokyo from the U.S.S. Hornet. A group of Chinese inspect the crashed plane.**





Four members of Doolittle's raiding party smile with their escort of Chinese soldiers under picturesque parasols. The American fliers were awaiting transportation from their temporary shelters "somewhere in China".



Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, his Tokyo bombing crew, and some Chinese friends are pictured in China after the U.S. airmen bailed out following the raid on Japan, April 18, 1942.





Down from the Chinese mountains where their bomber was forced down after a raid on the Japanese mainland April 18, 1942, a group of American Army fliers ride in native conveyances on the shoulders of admiring natives.



One of the Doolittle fliers who made the raid on Tokyo and Japanese bases from the U.S.S. Hornet and who was injured in a parachute jump, is shown on a cot in a Chinese home. On rear left is Col. John Hilger of the U.S. Army Air Forces.



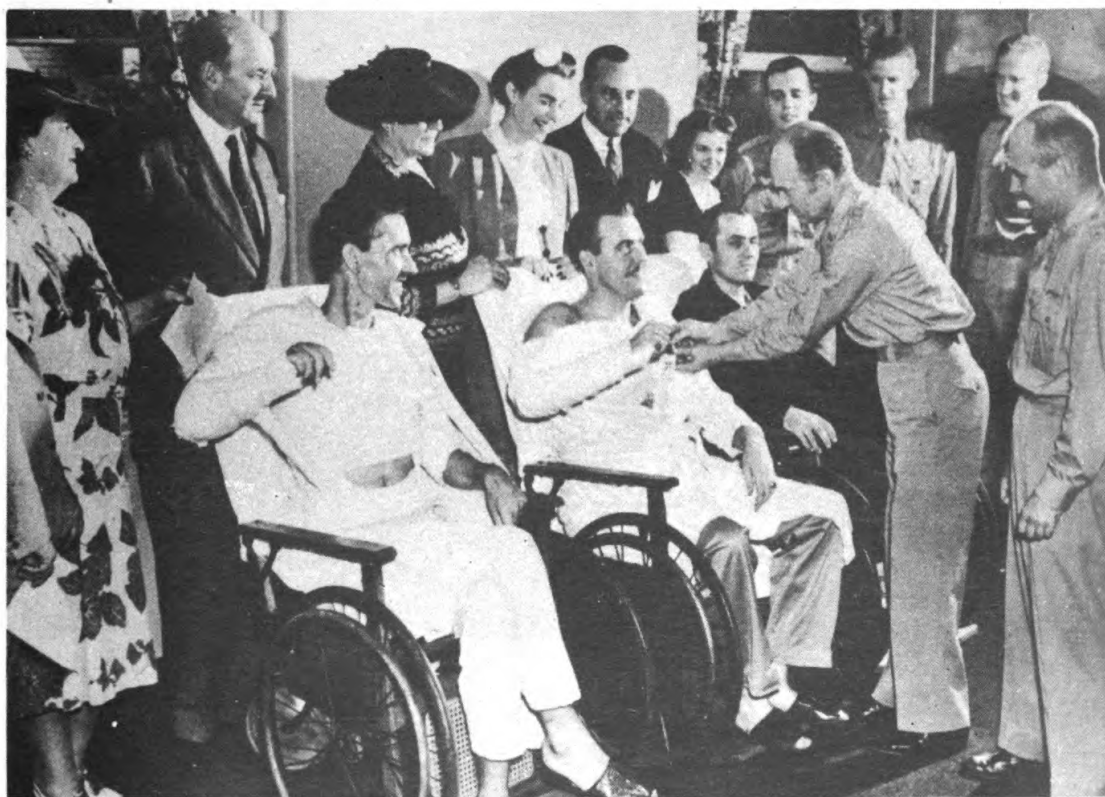


In this cave carved out of the mountain, Maj.-Gen. James Doolittle's Japan-bombers lived for ten days after assembling from the points in friendly China where they parachuted from crashing planes. Frequent bombing raids by Japanese planes on nearby villages made the cave a handy shelter.





Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Generalissimo of China (left) places the medal of the Military Order of China about the neck of Major General James H. Doolittle, after the flier led the U.S. bombing raid on Tokyo.



Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle (right), looks on at Walter Reed Hospital as Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon pins the Distinguished Flying Cross on Lt. Harold F. Watson. At left is Lt. Charles L. McClure, and at right, Lt. Ted W. Lawson.



## *Tarawa*

On the morning of Saturday, November 20, 1943, the 2nd Marine Division landed on Tarawa. After 76 hours of bitter fighting, victory was ours. The price was staggering, 1026 killed and 2557 wounded. In return estimates placed the Jap dead at 5700.

The Marine seizure of Tarawa cost three times as many American lives as had the initial U. S. landing in North Africa, twice as many as the beachhead landing in Sicily, and only 521 less than the titanic 14 day fight for the Italian beachhead at Salerno. The Japs had worked like mad for 22 months to build what they believed was an absolutely impregnable fortress. Jap officers had told their men it would take the Americans 100 years to drive them out.



With the reeking, bitter fighting of Tarawa ahead of them U.S. Marines take time to grin at a good-luck pin-up girl. But men in the bow of the L.C.I. keep their eyes on their objective ahead.





Members of a U.S. Marine outfit waded through surf from landing boats and barges to the beach on Tarawa Island. Shallow water over the ocean's coral floor prevented boats from moving closer than 500 yards from the beach.



These Marines are creeping up on Jap pill boxes. Some of the Jap troops in pill boxes held out for two days before they surrendered or were blasted out.





Only the feet of a Jap soldier were visible after the enemy fighter had been buried in the sand during the fierce fighting. Marine Lt. A. M. Nielson of North Field, Minn., looks at the Jap soldier's feet.



These two Marines stand face to face with death in bitter fighting on Tarawa, and slug it out, man to man. The Marine in front, his face a mask of fury, holds a carbine ready, and a bandolier of bullets.

Original from





**Cautiously approaching entrance to Jap bombproof shelter commanding beach at Tarawa, U.S. Marines order Japs to surrender. When hiding enemy refused to come out, Marines blasted them with grenades thrown inside.**



**Barely visible these Marines blast a strongly entrenched Jap sniper from his position on top of a hill. Smoke and flying debris pours out from entrance to his cave.**



Supplies for Marines fighting on Tarawa Island, in the Jap-held Gilberts group, are rushed ashore on a roller carrier.





Bodies float in the water and lie along the bank, part of the havoc of war at a particularly hot sector of the battle for Tarawa. Quiet reigned when this picture was made, but a few short hours earlier the scene was an inferno.



Dead Japanese soldiers are strewn over the sands of Tarawa, where Marines won a bloody victory from the Japanese. Bodies and bits of wreckage attest to the fierceness of the struggle for the Pacific atoll.



**This Marine will have to do his eating standing up judging by the wound he received when struck by shrapnel during the fighting on Tarawa Island, for which he is receiving first aid treatment from another Marine.**





Two dead Japanese lie in this shell crater and another sprawls inside the uprooted pillbox on Tarawa Island after it was occupied by U.S. Marines. Pfc. R. F. West, Tucson, Ariz., looks at the desolate battle site.





**With wreckage of a defensive position strewn about his body on the churned sands of Tarawa, this dead Jap lies stretched out where he died during the bitter fight.**



**Cautious U.S. Marines closely examine a Jap soldiers body for "booby traps" or concealed hand grenades or other explosives during mopping up operations on Tarawa in the central Pacific.**





**U.S. Marine reinforcements march down the pier toward the palm fringed shore of Tarawa Island in the South Pacific. These troops followed early waves of assault troops driving the Japanese from the island.**





A number of the few Jap prisoners captured by U.S. Marines when they seized Tarawa after a bitter 76-hour battle are marched along a beach under heavy Marine guard.



10  
Preferring death, even if self-inflicted, to surrender, these two Jap soldiers committed hari-kari in their dugout. Note Jap's toe still on the trigger of the gun with which he killed himself.

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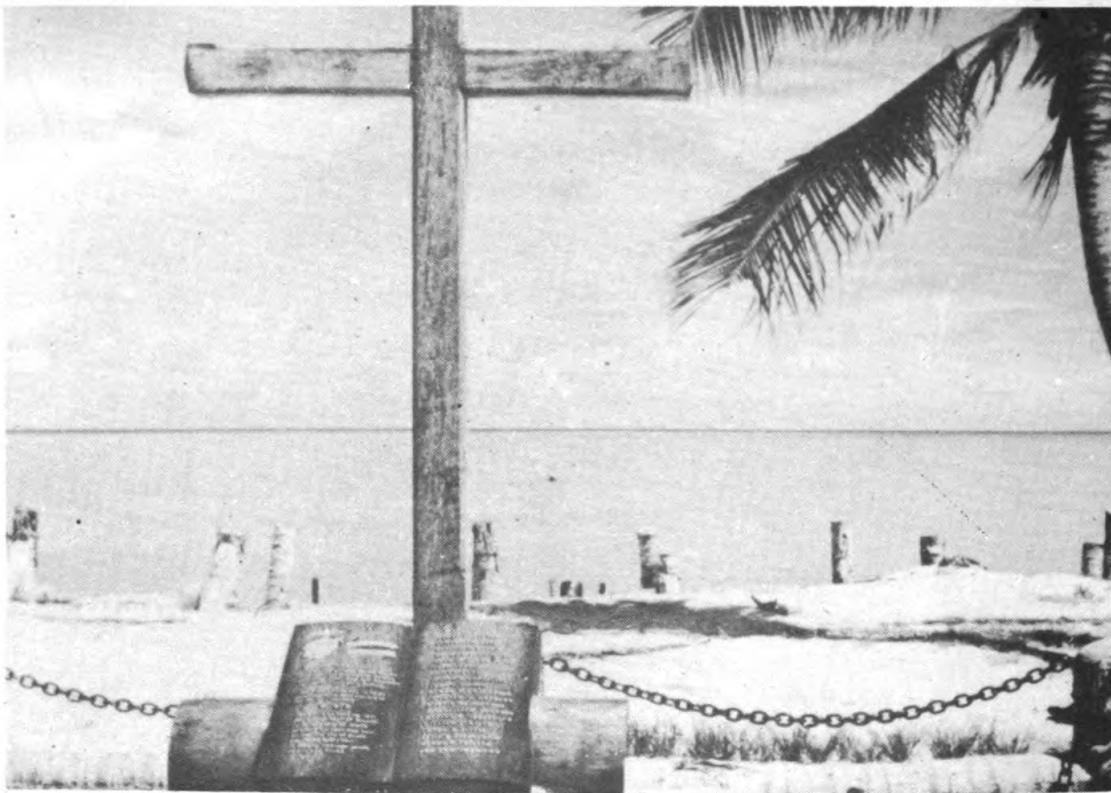
Private Jennings, of Columbia, Miss., a Marine who stormed Tarawa Island in the Gilberts, looks at a Jap sniper he shot during the bitter fighting.



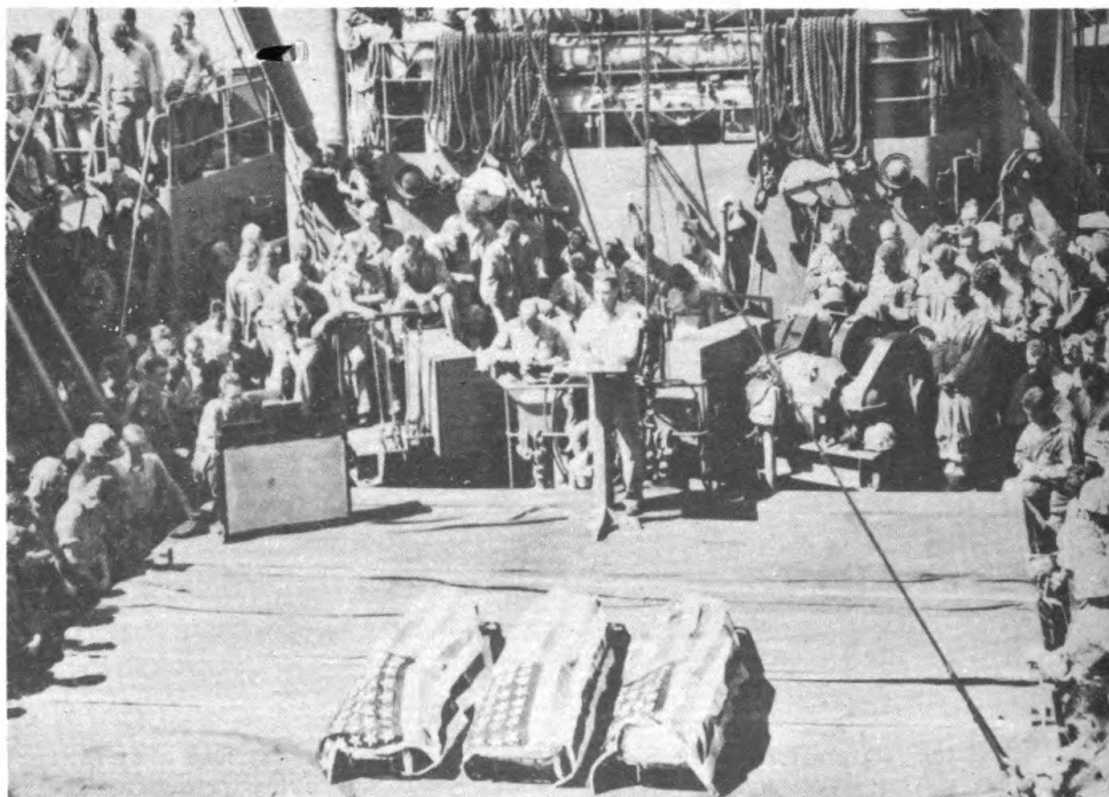


**Taking the slim protection afforded by a blasted tree, this Marine fires away at a Japanese pill box (background) as United States forces battled their way to victory on the central Pacific Gilbert Island.**





A wooden cross, a scroll on a wooden pedestal and a chain enclosure form this memorial to Yanks who died on this island. The memorial is near the beach where U.S. Marines fought so bitterly for possession of the island.

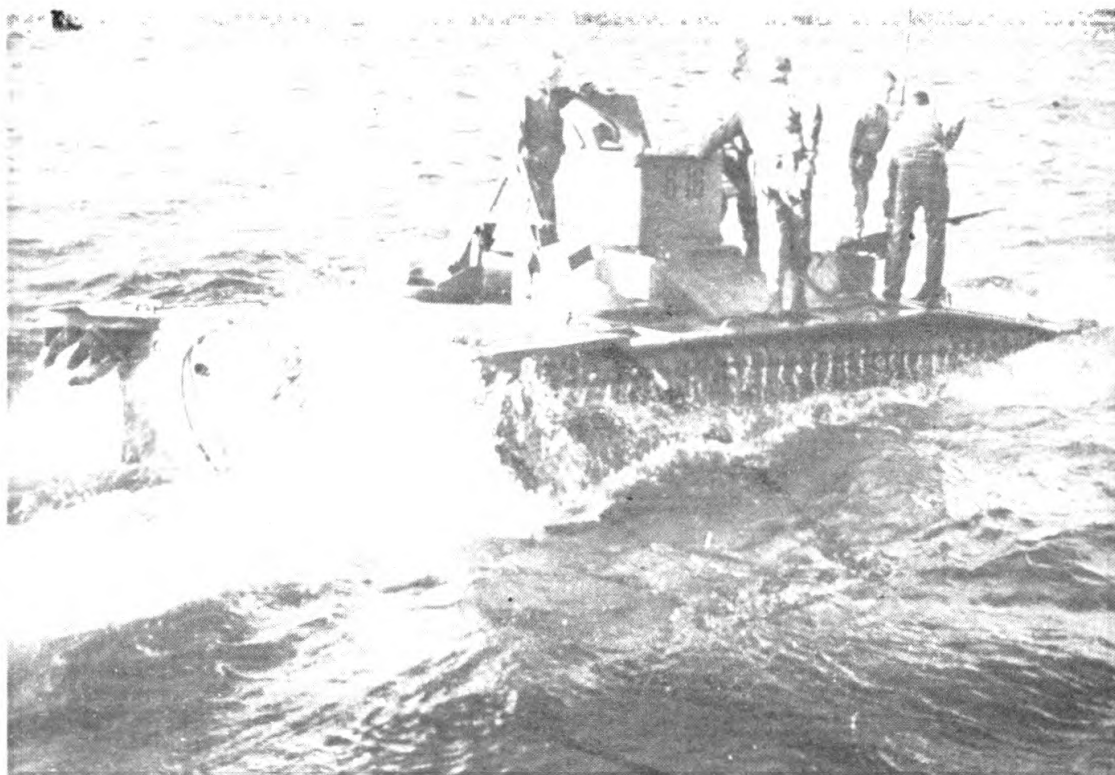


The bodies of three of the 1,026 Marines killed in the bitter fighting on Tarawa Island lie draped with flags on the hatch cover of a transport during funeral services. The Marines were buried at sea.

## *The Marshall Islands*

The 4th Marine Division which first saw action January 31, 1944 when, in twenty-six hours it captured Roi, Namur, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. In the brief but nevertheless intense battle for this Central Pacific airbase, four members of the 4th Marine Division won the Congressional Medal of Honor for outstanding heroism.

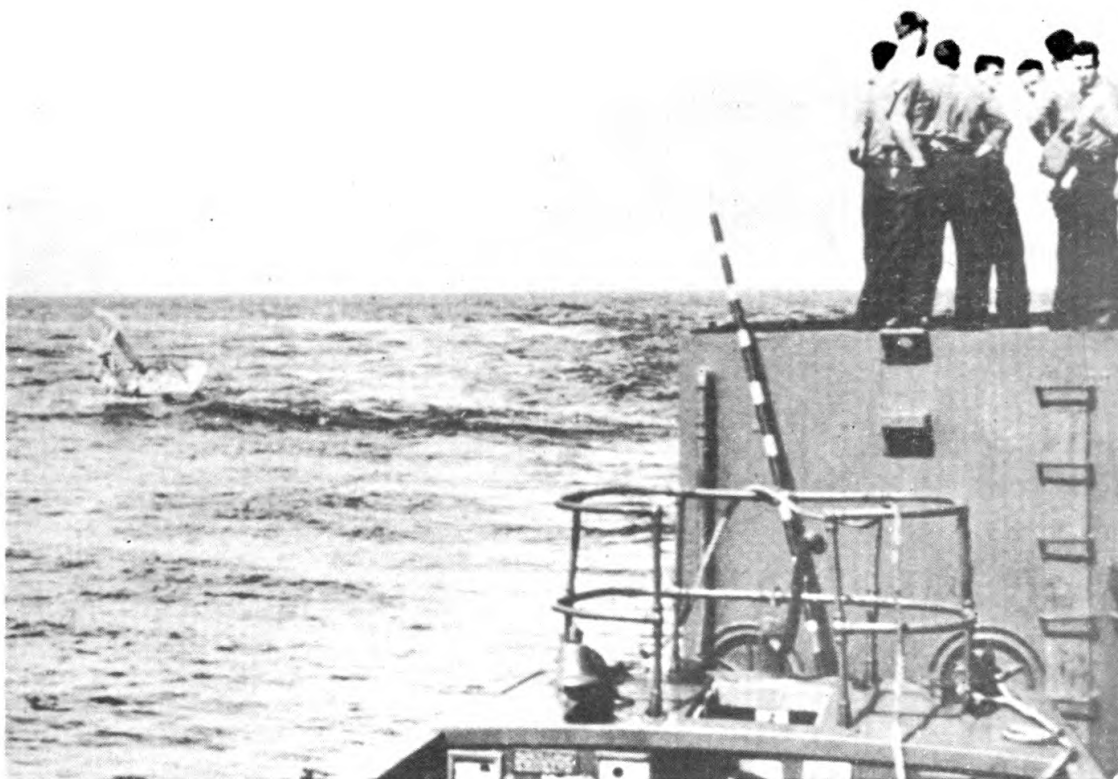




Kicking up a foamy trail in Kwajalein lagoon, an amphibious tank moves from a Coast Guard-manned transport toward the beach of Namur Island. These powerful war machines make quick work of hauling bulky pieces of fighting equipment through the surf to solid ground.



Marines landing on Namur Island, dig in as they unpack their equipment. One of the Leathernecks, wounded in the landing operations is carried from the scene of battle on a stretcher. The invasion fleet lines the horizon as far as the eye can see.



**A plane from a U.S. cruiser plunges into the sea after being damaged during the attack on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.**



**This front line view of Marines of the Twenty Second Regiment on Parry Island, last important island in Eniwetok Atoll to be captured.**





This unit of a Marine division moves to a new location after landing on Roi Island. This island, where the Jap airfield was located, was seized after mild fighting in contrast with the battle that was waged on Namur Island.



After terrific bombardment by naval guns, solid concrete and steel pill boxes, like this one, were blasted open. Two Marines train their rifles on a Jap who managed to survive the shelling.





U.S. Marine Corps fighters step lively as they pass the open ports of a Jap pill-box on Namur, in their mopping-up process. Wary Marines keep careful watch for Japs lurking in wrecked fortifications until they are sure the enemy is cleared out.

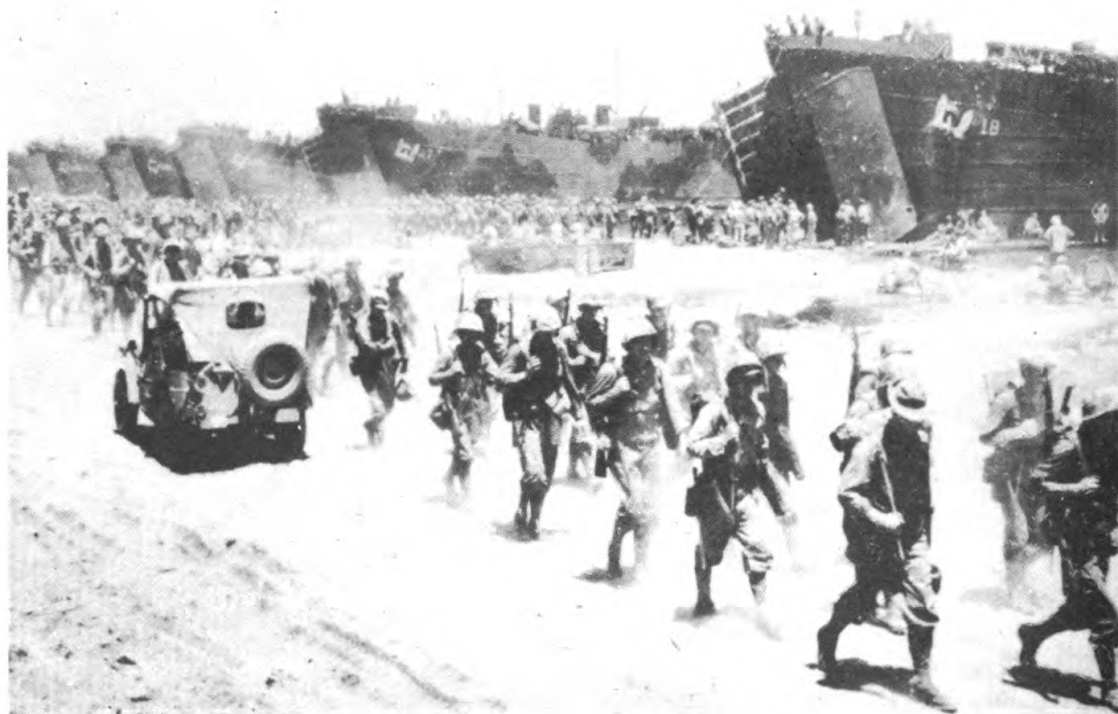


Doughboys of the 17th Infantry rout Japs from a dugout on Enubuj Island on the first day of the Kwajalein Atoll battle. The 17th infantry is part of the 7th Division.



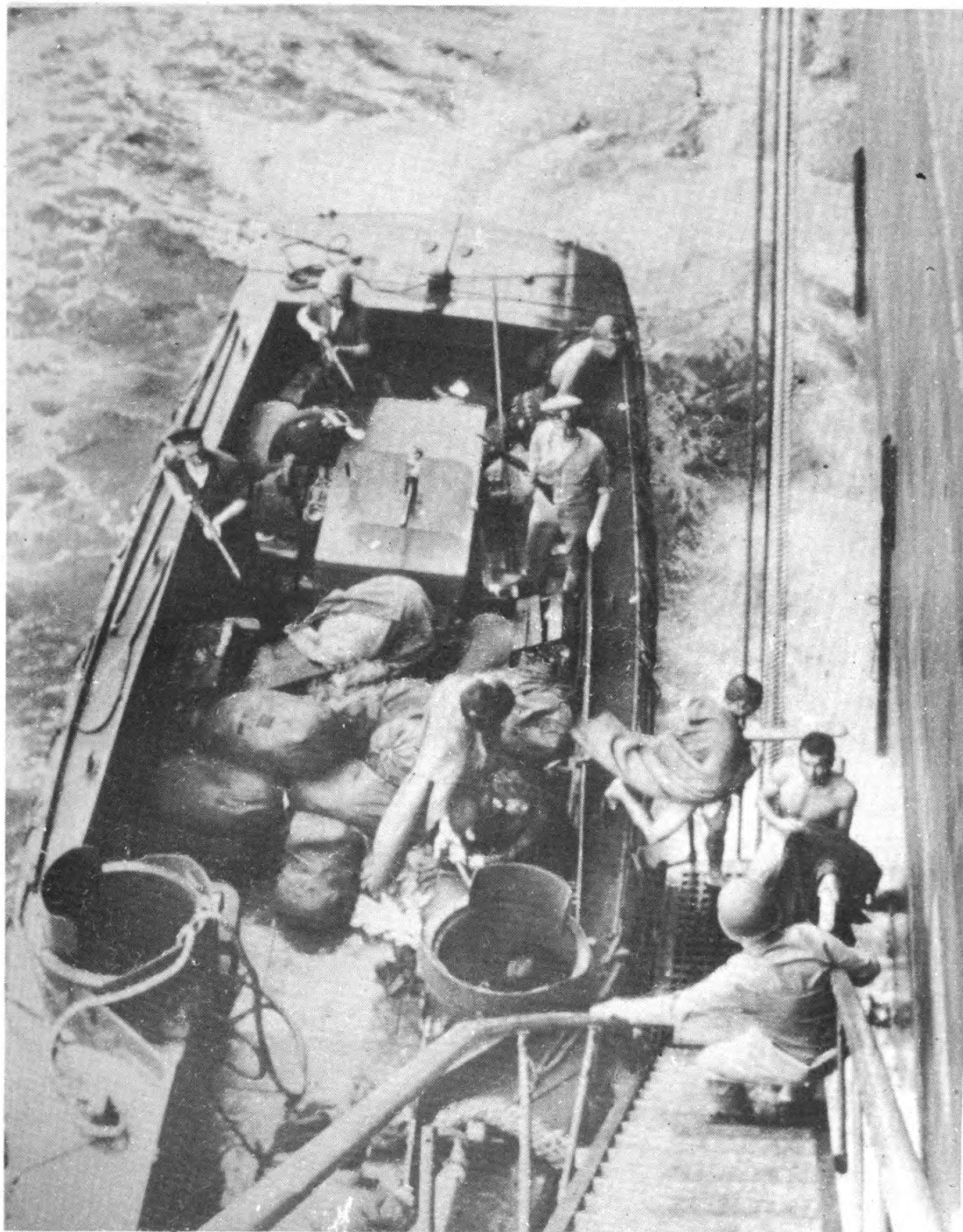


A U.S. tank breaks over the brow of a hill followed by Marine infantrymen during 24-hour battle for possession of the Jap-held island. At right, Marines set up communications center to keep headquarters on the beach informed of battle's progress.



L.C.I.'s and L.S.T.'s are nosed in on the beach to disembark their cargoes of fresh reinforcements. As soon as they land the troops are set to march into the interior of the island against the Japs.





Under the watchful eye of armed guards on a landing barge, Jap prisoners, captured on Kwajalein Island hurry aboard a U.S. transport for shipment to a prisoner of war camp on another island.





A blackened, battle-weary Marine hops over the rail onto the deck of an assault transport aided by two Coast Guardsmen after two days of intensive fighting on Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshalls. His face is black from burrowing in coral dirt to keep covered from Japanese snipers.





**Weary and begrimed after two days and two nights of fighting in the conquest of Eniwetok Atoll, these Marines rest and drink hot coffee aboard an assault transport. Their faces reflect the ordeals of war.**



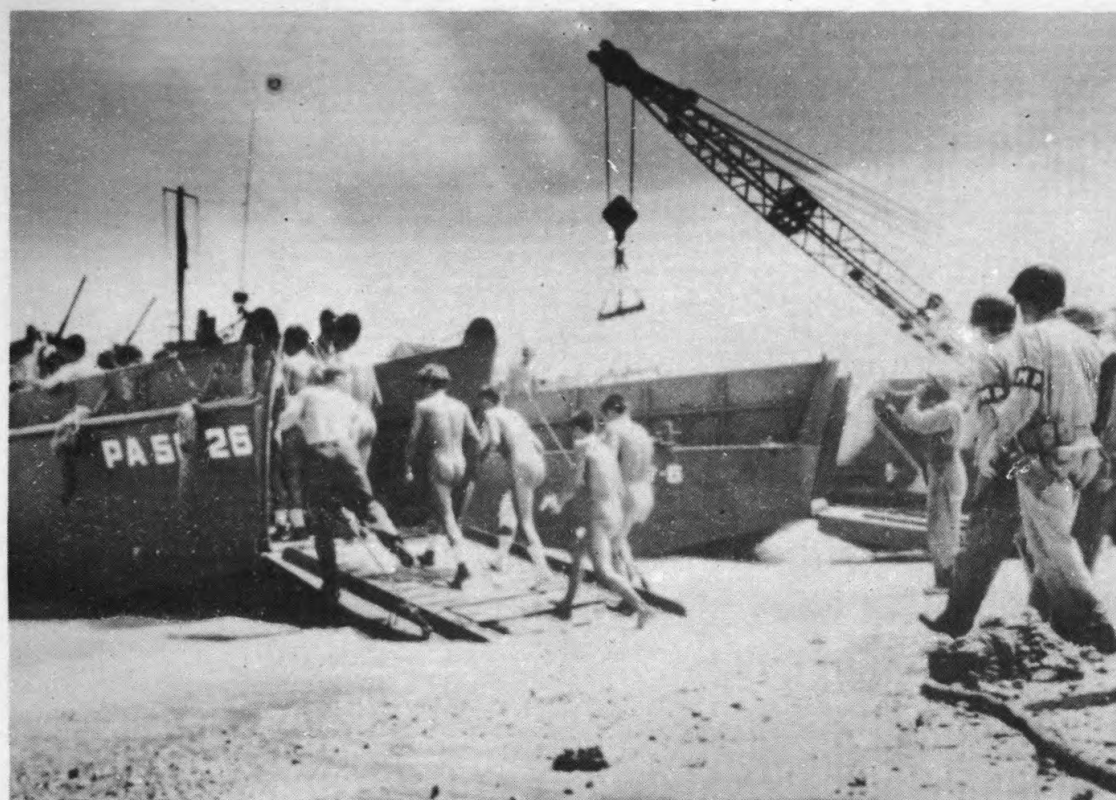
**Wounded in the fighting in the Kwajalein Atoll, a Marine being carried to a field dressing station props himself on his elbows to see what is going on about him.**





American Marines administer blood plasma to a wounded comrade, during operations on Eniwetok Atoll. After this emergency treatment on the beach, the wounded man was transferred to a transport lying just off shore.





Japanese prisoners, stripped of uniforms, walk aboard a Coast Guard-manned landing craft to be taken to transports after invading American forces routed them from where they were entrenched on Kwajalein Atoll.



Soldiers of the 17th Infantry administer first aid to a Korean laborer-prisoner wounded when the 7th Division invaded Enubuj Island in the Kwajalein Atoll. The Koreans were forced to work, by the Japs.





This Jap chose death as the Marines landed—removed his right shoe, stuck his big toe in the trigger guard, fired the rifle into his chest. He was one of the Japs who had garrisoned Roi Island.

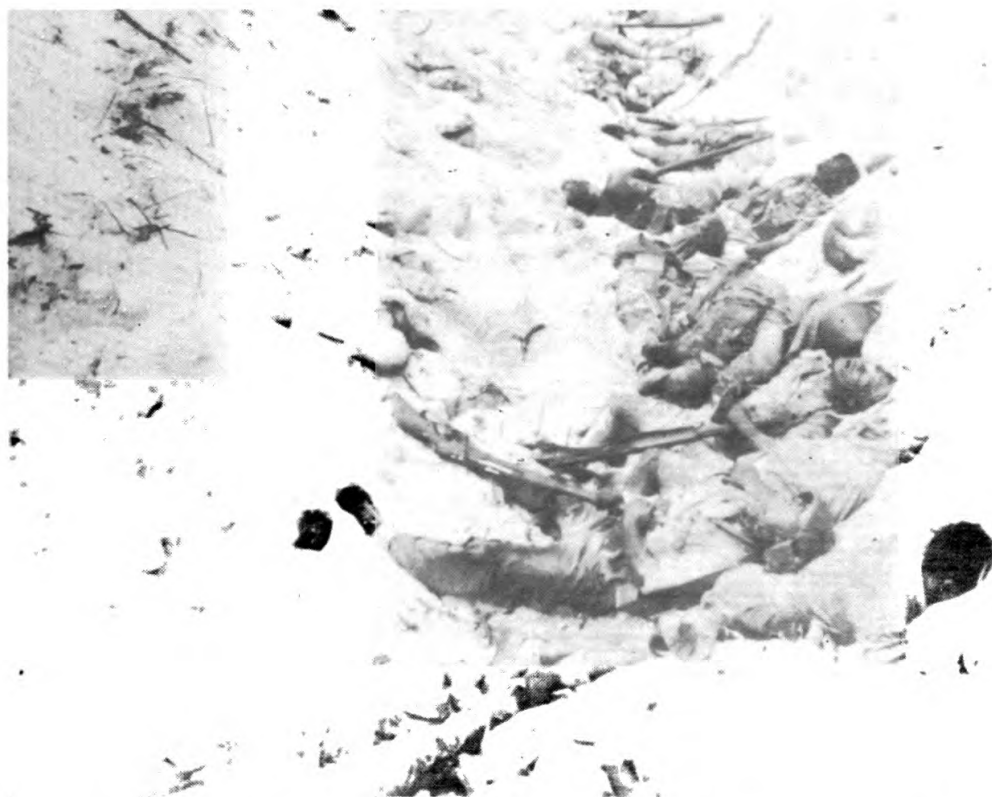


Bodies of Japanese soldiers litter the beach following the terrific bombardment which preceded the landing of U.S. forces on the enemy base in Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands invasion.





A Marine carefully sidesteps around a dead Jap as others walk in single file, after they took the first piece of Japanese territory in this war. Note Marine (right) carries the rocket projectiles for a "bazooka" gun.



Jap troops who were killed in the American invasion of Iwo Jima or who committed suicide as the 24-hour battle neared end, line this trench in the sand. Two Japs in foreground killed selves with their own rifles.





Kwajalein Island natives assist in prying dead Japanese from a pill box after the fighting on the island was ended. The Japs were killed by the concussion of a direct hit on their position.



In death a Jap sniper clasps his hands in a prayer-like gesture as a United States Marine stands over his body. Both were killed by Marines in the battle for Parry Island. The Marine holds his rifle in readiness just in case.





The terrific bombardment and subsequent wresting of Kwajalein Island by U.S. forces left the field strewn with these Japanese dead. In the background is a wrecked Jap field piece.

## *Peleliu Island*

On September 15, 1944, U. S. Forces invaded the Island of Peleliu in the Palau Group. This landing put United States Forces 300 miles south and 560 miles east respectively of the Philippines.

The following day the airfield, which was the main objective, was captured. The conquest of this island now put our forces in a good position to launch an invasion by land, sea and air against the Philippine Islands.





Smoke billows from the shore of Peleliu in the Palau Islands after bombardment by Pacific Fleet units as American troops in amphibious tanks head toward the beach. Note the two aerials on the craft in the foreground.





Tracer bullets light up the night sky while in the foreground moving vehicles make streaks of light. A soldier walking with a flashlight caused wavy line in foreground.



U. S. Marines take advantage of the natural cover on the beach of Peleliu, as they invade the island. Marine amphibious vehicles hit by Jap mortar fire, burn in the background.





Following on the heels of the assault forces, supplies and ammunition are moved onto the beach. In the background are the landing craft and ships that participated in the Marine attacks.



After a battle between a Japanese landing barge and Marine amphibious tractors off Peleliu, Leathernecks with rifles at the ready, board the disabled enemy craft. The Jap crew was killed in the engagement, and a few supplies were found on the half submerged barge.





A Marine wounded by a Jap sniper is helped by two comrades on Peleliu. His head is bandaged, and his helmet, which he holds in one hand, has a bullet hole in it. These Marines are members of a demoltion crew, assigned to blasting forward enemy positions on the Pacific Island.





A Marine loads an ammunition belt while his companion keeps his machine gun spitting lead at Jap positions on "Suicide Ridge" in the bitter battle for Peleliu Island. These Marines fought nine bloody days before they were relieved.



Two members of the First Marine Division investigate a Japanese pill box on the southern end of the Peleliu airfield in the Palau Islands, after they had tossed a hand grenade into the opening. After days of bitter fighting, this all-important airport was wrested from the enemy.





Marine Corp. Edward E. Brooks, of Washington, D.C., stands atop one of eight Jap tanks he put out of action near Peleliu airport. Dead Jap tankmen scattered around attest the Corporal's ability with the 75mm. gun in his Sherman tank.



These Marines, members of the First Marine Regiment, man a communication outpost in the "Bloody Nose" region of Peleliu Island. (L. to R.) Pfc. Edward C. Czyzyk (cq), Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sgt. Pat Agosta, Barre, Vt., and Pfc. William Renaud, Detroit, Mich.





Marines fire rifle grenades into caves and crevices on "Suicide Ridge" in an attempt to clear the Japs from Peleliu. These battle weary men fought for nine more days before relief came and they could retire to rear bases for a much deserved rest.



United States Marines guard five Japanese on Peleliu, after they chose to surrender as prisoners of war rather than die before the Americans' relentless assault. 11,043 of the enemy were killed, and only 187 captured.





Marines of the famed First Division take cover for a respite in a Japanese searchlight position during the bitter struggle for Peleliu, enemy stronghold in the Caroline Islands flanking the southeastern Philippines. Note the bullet hole in the remaining glass in the searchlight.





When air transportation was available to evacuate Marines of the First Division wounded at Peleliu, Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, commanding general of the unit, was on hand to see the men on their way.



Maj. Gen. W. H. Rupertus (second from right) commanding general First Marine Division, watches as one of 60 wounded Marines is placed aboard a plane for evacuation from Peleliu to a rear base hospital.



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This action photo shows Marines ducking for cover as their dive-bombers roar in overhead to blast Jap positions. In the background are an amphibious tractor (left), and a medium tank (center).

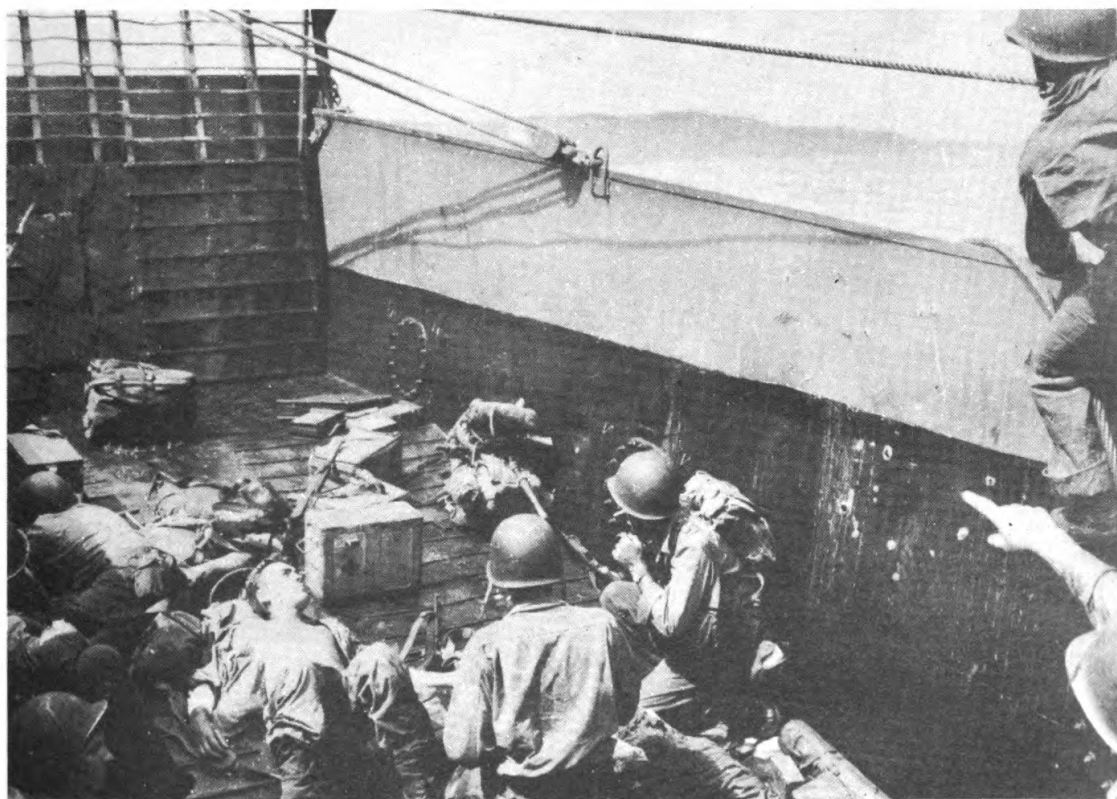


Two Marines cover the Jap soldier after he was removed from under the debris of his hut on an island in the Marianas, prepared to foil any possible trick by the enemy.





An American Marine wounded during fighting against the Japs near an airstrip on Orote Peninsula on Guam is lifted gently to the shoulders of a buddy while other Yanks look on.



While this Coast Guard-manned landing barge is getting under way to bring wounded from the beach of Guam to ships standing off shore, pharmacist's mates and Medical Corpsmen are giving first aid treatment to casualties stretched out on the deck.





This Jap soldier sinks to the ground after being shot by a U.S. Marine. The Jap had run out from the cave with a grenade in his hand and was stopped after running several feet. The grenade failed to explode.



**These Japanese soldiers, whose smoldering bodies lie near a burning building on Orote peninsula, Guam, held up advancing American Marines for two hours before they were finally liquidated.**





Coast Guardsmen and Marines team up as litter-bearing crews to bring out the wounded in the invasion of Guam, here, a wounded hero is carried up the ramp of a landing craft for transfer to a hospital ship standing off shore.



Jap soldiers, who held out for nearly a year after American forces secured Guam, march into a prisoner of war stockade on the island shortly after surrendering.





**Mechanics work on a B-29 (background) even as a bulldozer (foreground) pushes jungle growth out of the way in the construction of another B-29 base in the Marianas from which to strike Japan.**



**More than a score of B-29's are serviced in their revetments at a base in the Marianas in preparation for a raid against Japan.**





Scores of superforts are parked in stands between strike against the Jap mainland at this typical B-29 base on Guam. This field which can match many in America was built by the Navy Seabees. The B-29s have sand piled around them to protect them from nearby bomb hits.



**Capt. Paul S. O'Neal (left) of Brighton, Mass., and Capt. Milton F. Thompson of Upper Montclair, N. J., plant the American flag on the island of Guam.**



## *Saipan Island in the Mariannas*

On June 15, 1944, the 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions made the landing on Saipan. Followed by the 27th Infantry Division of the Army on D plus 2. In the twenty-six day campaign that followed over two thousand men were killed and some eight thousand wounded.



**U.S. Army troops wade ashore on Saipan after a beachhead had been established by assault troops. L.S.T.'s lined up in the background brought in fresh troops.**



**Along a Saipan shore lie sprawled some of the thousands of Japanese killed in their futile defense of the Marianas Island captured by American forces.**





**Sprawled in the surf on a beach of Saipan Island this Jap was killed as he and his compatriots strove vainly to ward off the American attack on the Jap bastion.**



**A Japanese emerges from his hiding place on Saipan to be taken prisoner by American soldiers. With other Jap civilians, he secreted himself in a cave for six days until discovered.**





Marine Privates I/C Jim Gilner (left) and Guy Galbalden, both of California, intern a Japanese civilian. While in hiding, this Jap had been withstanding the rigors of war with a bottle of his native saki and was slightly tipsy when captured by the Marines.





A line of land-based Marine rocket trucks looses a barrage of the self-propelled missiles during the struggle on Saipan Island, this picture shows the Marines in action.



Advancing Marines of the Second Division press forward their relentless attack against the Japs, unmindful of the enemy dead strewn over their paths, who shortly before were the object of their fire.





The head of a Jap civilian appears in the entrance of a cave, after American troops had found the hiding place. Nine other men, women and children were in the cave with him at the time.



With his thick glasses and buck teeth closely resembling the popular conception of a typical Jap soldier, this Jap prisoner is cautiously guarded by a Marine as he waits passively for questioning by intelligence officers on Guam.





U.S. soldiers slosh ashore from landing craft to reinforce troops already fighting the Japs. The landing is quiet as the Japs are all inland.



American troops march along a Saipan beach after debarking from amphibious tanks during invasion operations. On the horizon can be seen ships of all types making up the invasion force.





A casualty of the battle lies on a stretcher supported by the breeches buoy which is transferring him from the destroyer (background) to a larger ship. Another wounded soldier lies on the deck of the destroyer awaiting his turn.



Tired and weary after twenty days of slugging the Japs on Saipan, these members of the famed Second Marine Division, move to the rear for a rest. They went back in action to repulse the final Jap suicide charge.





**An American soldier checks a large pile of Japanese soldiers and Imperial Marines, killed by Yanks in the last desperate counter-attack by the Nipponese north of Garapan on Saipan Island, to make sure there are no live ones left to cause more trouble.**





A dead Jap, crumpled on the ground in front of a disabled Jap tank, lies where he died in battle with U.S. Marines.



A bulldozer scoops out a trench along a beach road in preparation for the mass burial of dead Japanese whose bodies lie along the road and in the field at right.





U.S. Marine gunners crouch behind a disabled truck in Garapan, principal city on Saipan Island, in the Marianas group, as they fire upon Jap positions hidden in the debris of wrecked buildings, during their push to capture the strategic island.





**An aerial shot shows smoke billowing skyward from a Jap oil dump just north of Garapan before U.S. Marines captured the city. The oil was set off by artillery fire and shells from destroyers in the bay in background.**



**A Japanese phone, left behind when the Tojo-ites retreated on this Pacific island, is installed for American use by two Marines. members of a communications outfit.**





An American Marine, wounded in the fighting, is carried past the body of a dead Jap, on his way behind the firing line.



A Japanese tank lies wrecked after being put out of action by American invading forces. The dead Japanese in foreground was a member of the tank's crew.



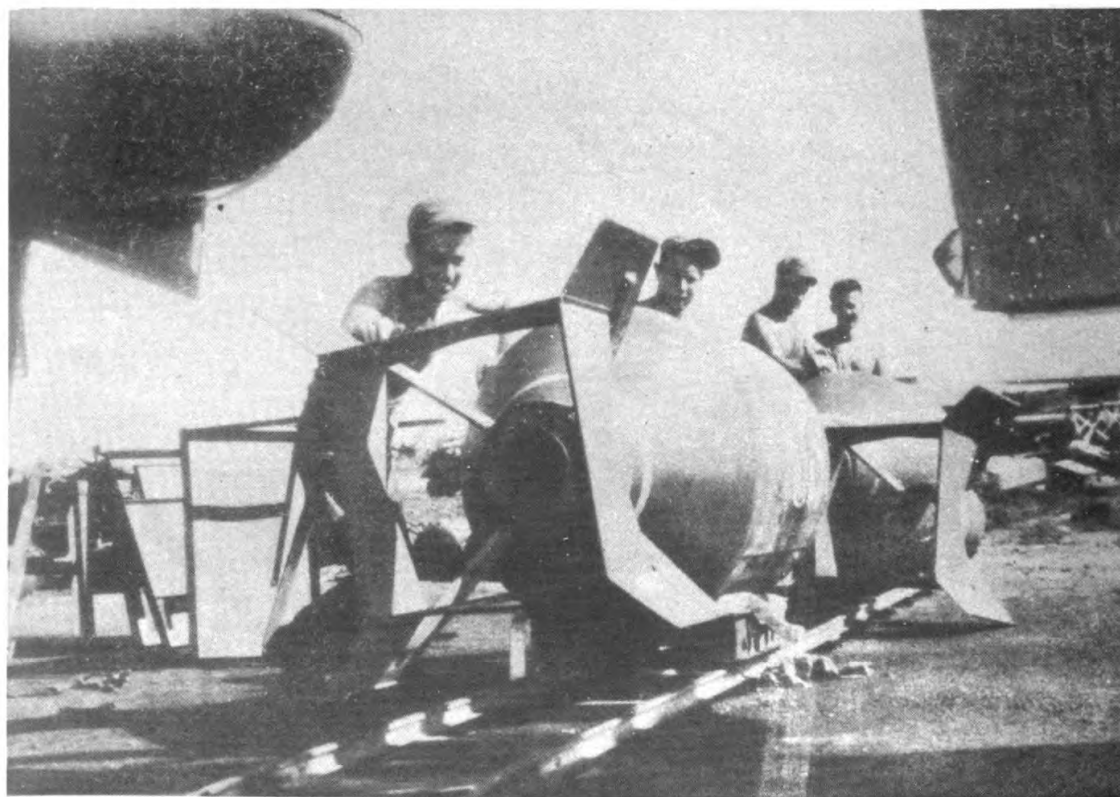


A Liberator takes off from its 7th AAF air base in the Marianas for a raid on Truk. Several hundred thousand Japs were kept neutralized on by-passed Truk, Marcus and Palaus Islands by these methodical bombings, as American combat forces battled the enemy within their main defenses.





After the Marines captured this mountain gun from the Japs at Saipan, they put it into use during the attack on Garapan. Judging from the expressions of the Leathernecks, the toy cannon must pack a wallop.



Utilizing Jap railroad tracks and wheels salvaged from the Saipan sugar mill, ground crew rolls a 4,000-pound bomb beneath a B-29. The bombs were too large for usual loading methods.





**U.S. Marines prepare for funeral services for comrades killed in first wave of assault on Japanese-held Saipan.**



**A Marine detail completes a cemetery for members of the Second Marine Division who died in the bloody battle for Saipan.**



## *The Philippine Islands*

On October 20, 1944, in a major amphibious operation, U. S. Forces seized the eastern coast of Leyte Island against the estimated Jap strength of 250,000 men.

The 1st Cavalry Division fighting as infantrymen and the 96th Infantry Division drove quickly up the Leyte coast.

After Leyte, U. S. Forces invaded Mindoro, Mindanao, and Luzon Island. The most decisive victory over the Japs came in the battle for the capital city of Manila when the Japs were thrown back to their last lines of defense on Bataan and Corregidor.





The twisted, smoking hulk of a disabled Jap transport lies off Ormoc Beach after being battered by American bombers. It was one of many transports wrecked by the Yanks in the Ormoc area.

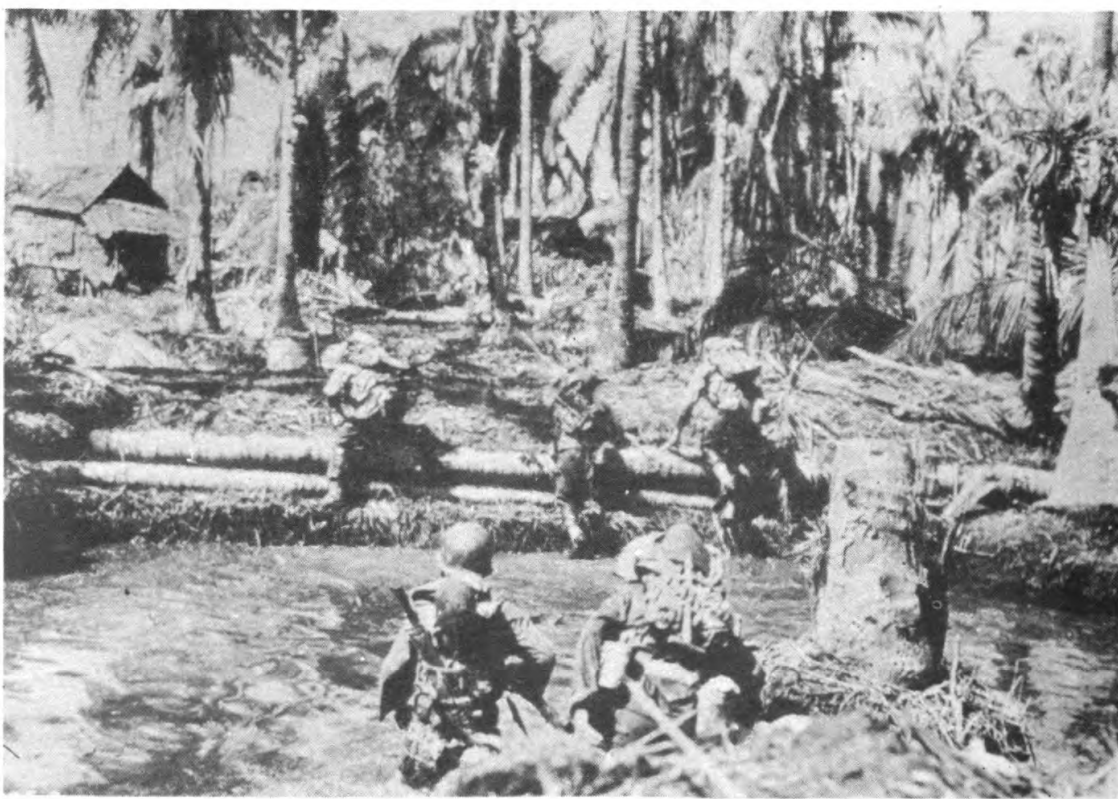


Smoke rises from the U.S.S. St. Louis after being hit by a Jap suicide plane off Leyte. Six Kamikaze aircraft attacked her, but one managed to weather her anti-aircraft fire to score a hit.





Ready for action, American troops wade ashore from the landing craft as the Yanks invade Morotai Island, in the Molucca group. The Americans captured the former Jap-held island.



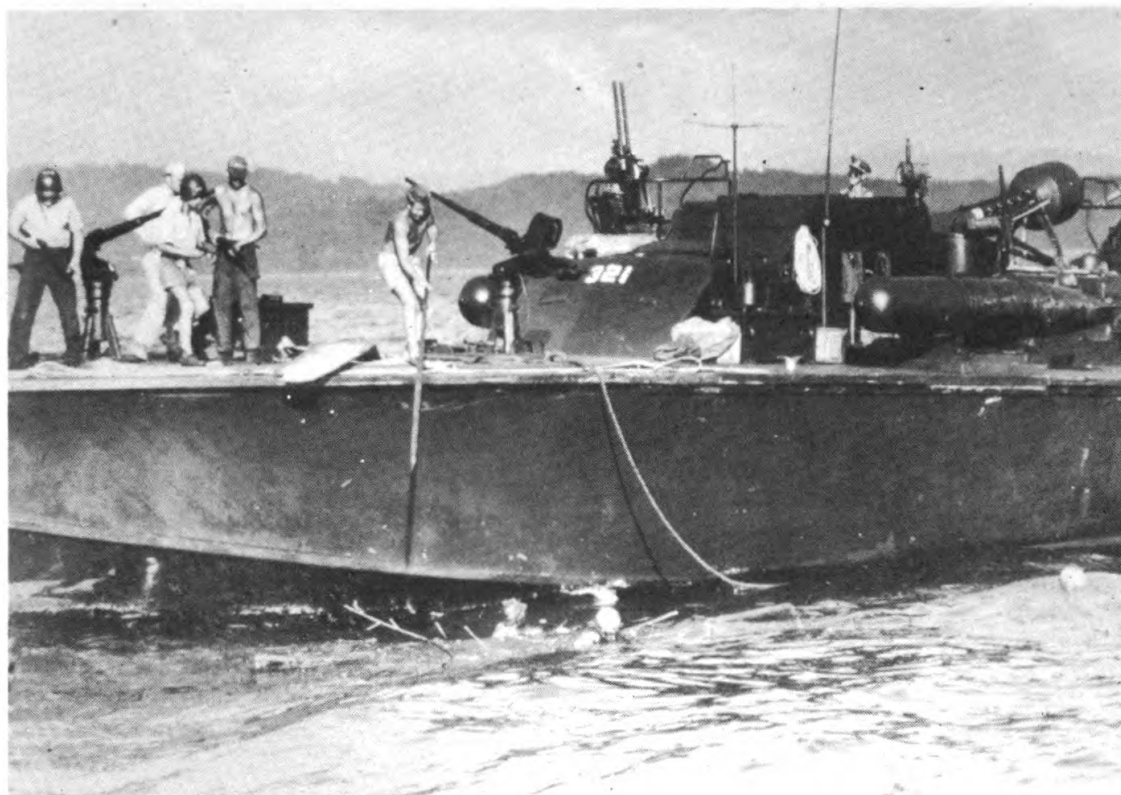
Yanks of the First Cavalry Division cross a Japanese water tank trap on the island of Leyte, to advance against the enemy.





Streaking out of the clouds in an 80-degree dive, a Jap Kamikaze (right), heads for the escort carrier U.S.S. Suwannee. A moment later the suicide plane hit. Plane at left is coming in to land unaware of the Jap.





Japanese survivors from enemy ships sunk by American naval craft in the Surigao Strait are picked up by crews of Yank PT boats. Japs are clinging to debris. Note ready guns held by some of Yanks.



Friendly Filipinos come out to assist the PT boats in picking up survivors after the Jap warships were destroyed at Surigao Strait by forces of the Seventh Fleet.



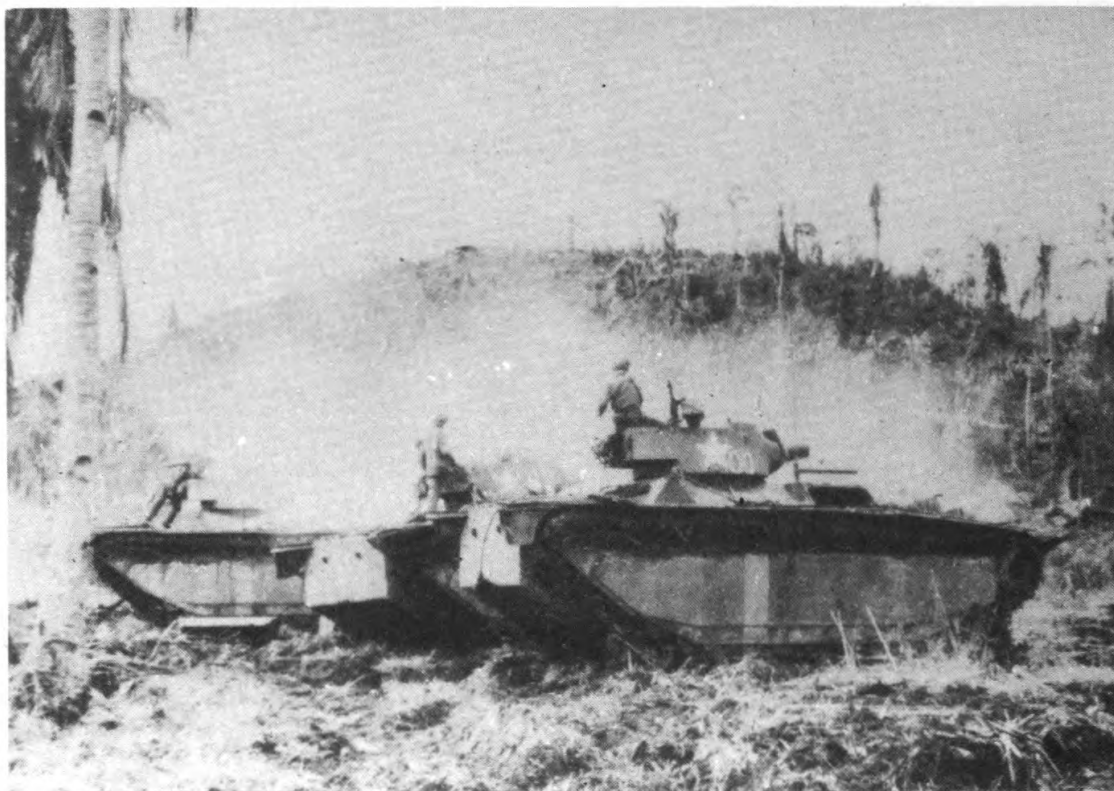


Out from the Hell-fire that swept the Leyte Island beachhead, an American is carried on a makeshift litter by his comrades. He fell in the initial assault upon the Philippines.



American soldiers, part of the first wave to land on Leyte Island in the Philippine invasion operations take cover from the fire of a Jap machine gun.





Three armored U.S. Amtracs fire parallel to hill 120, Leyte Island, Philippines, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces moved forward in the drive to oust the Japs from the American possession.



A dead Japanese soldier lies near the General Sherman tank at the lead of this mobile armored column on Leyte, shot while attempting to place an explosive under the tank during the night. Soldiers on the lead tank are Pvt. W. Peden (front), of Wichita Falls, Tex., and T/4 N. Havgen, of Hope, N.D.





**A dead Jap is pulled out of a concrete culvert by U.S. infantryman, where he and six of his comrades hid to escape the onslaught of American Infantry on Leyte Island.**



**A native Filipino writhes on the ground after being hit by Jap mortar fire only fifteen feet from camera.**





Crewmen of long-range American Artillery reload their guns for another salvo at Jap position on Leyte Island. Guns of this type were used to blast Japs at Ormoc on Leyte.



Corp. Nightingale (left) of Watseka, Ill., and Pvt. Lally of Chicago, Ill., bring in a wounded Jap prisoner taken in the mountains, while another Jap prisoner lies on a stretcher in the foreground.





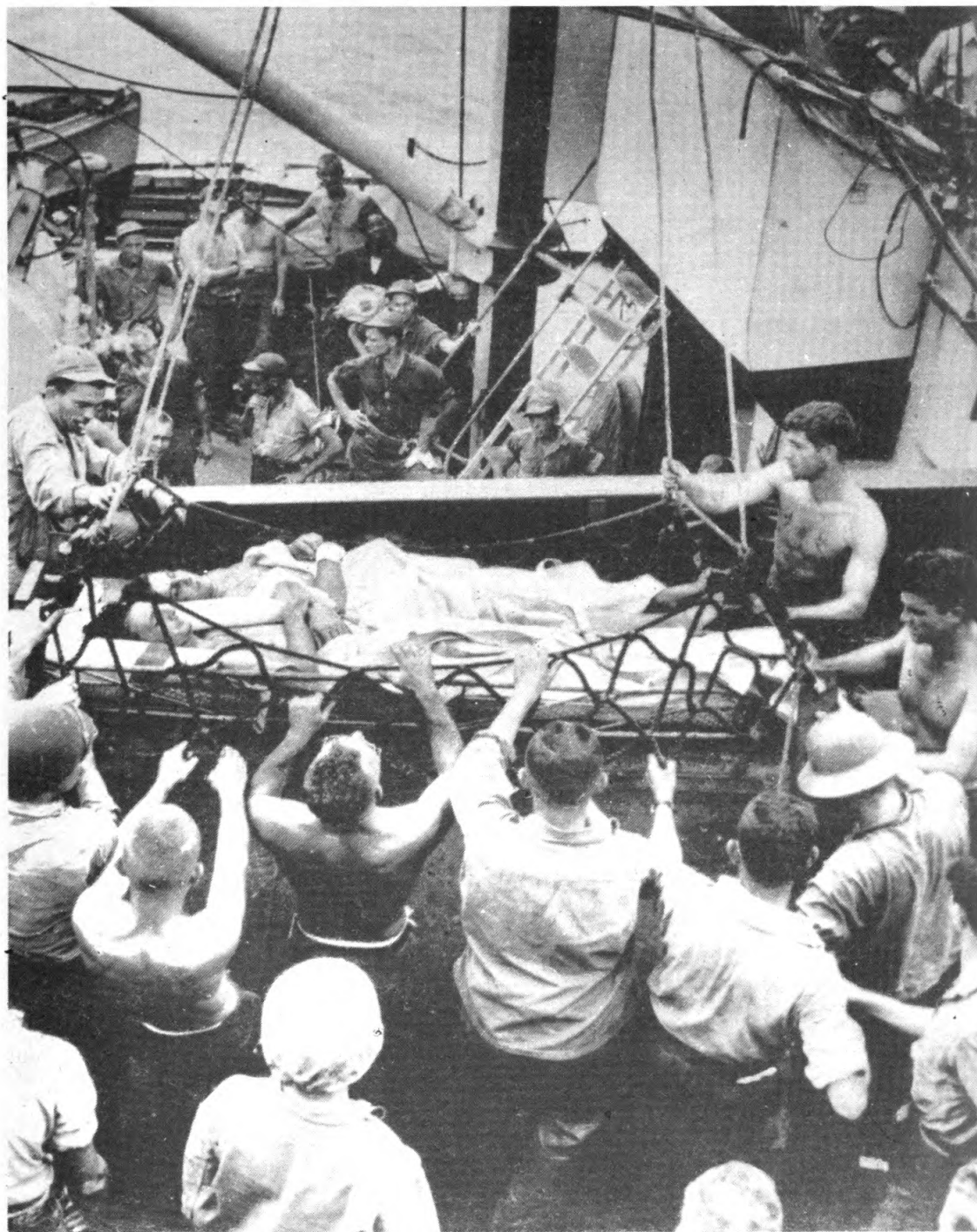
Dispatched to his death in the battle on Leyte Island in the Philippines, this Nip soldier still wears his glasses—perhaps to better see his ancestors which many Japanese believe death on the battlefield holds for them.





This photo, shows an American fighter and his war dog buddy as they seek shelter from heavy Japanese fire. The dogs are used to carry messages to the rear from the front lines.





Two American fighting men, wounded in the bitter fighting on Leyte Island in the Philippines, are removed by Coast Guardsmen for eventual transfer to a hospital ship.



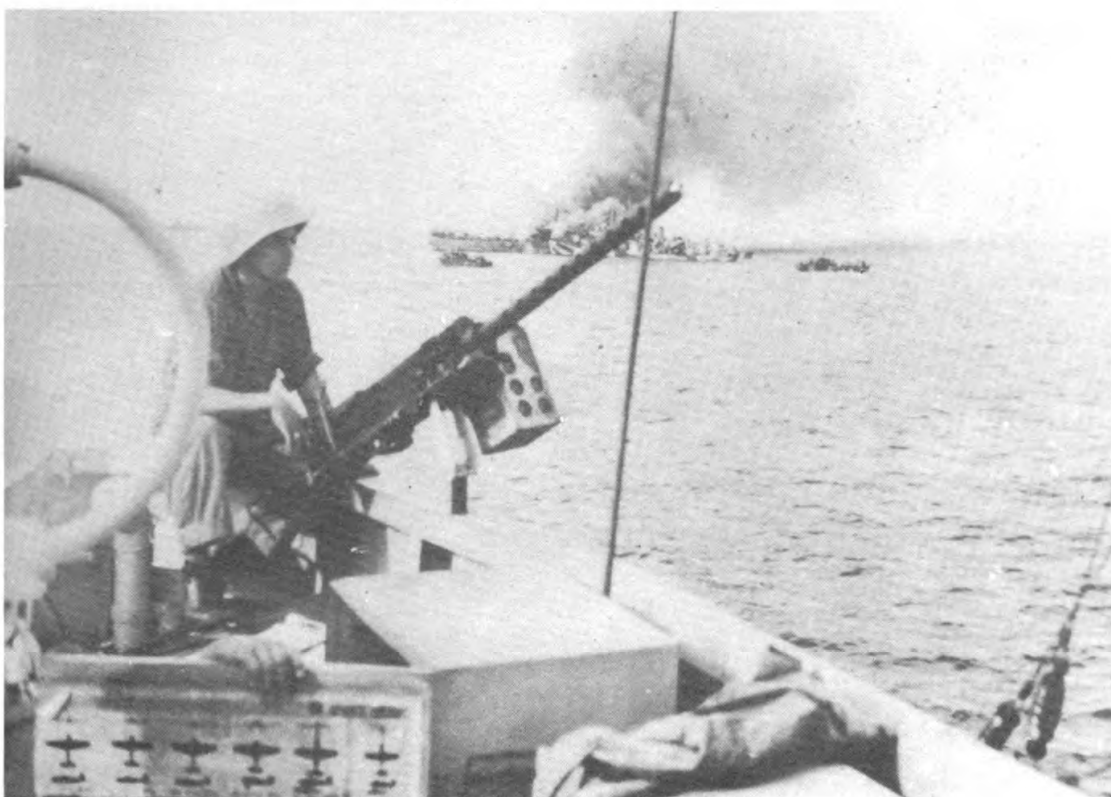


**A little Filipino boy salutes as he encounters a Coast Guard combat photographer somewhere in liberated Leyte. The lad's expression is one of mixed sadness and wonder.**





Yank reinforcements wade through the water towards shore as they come down the ramps of their L.C.I. Note the flamethrowers on the right.

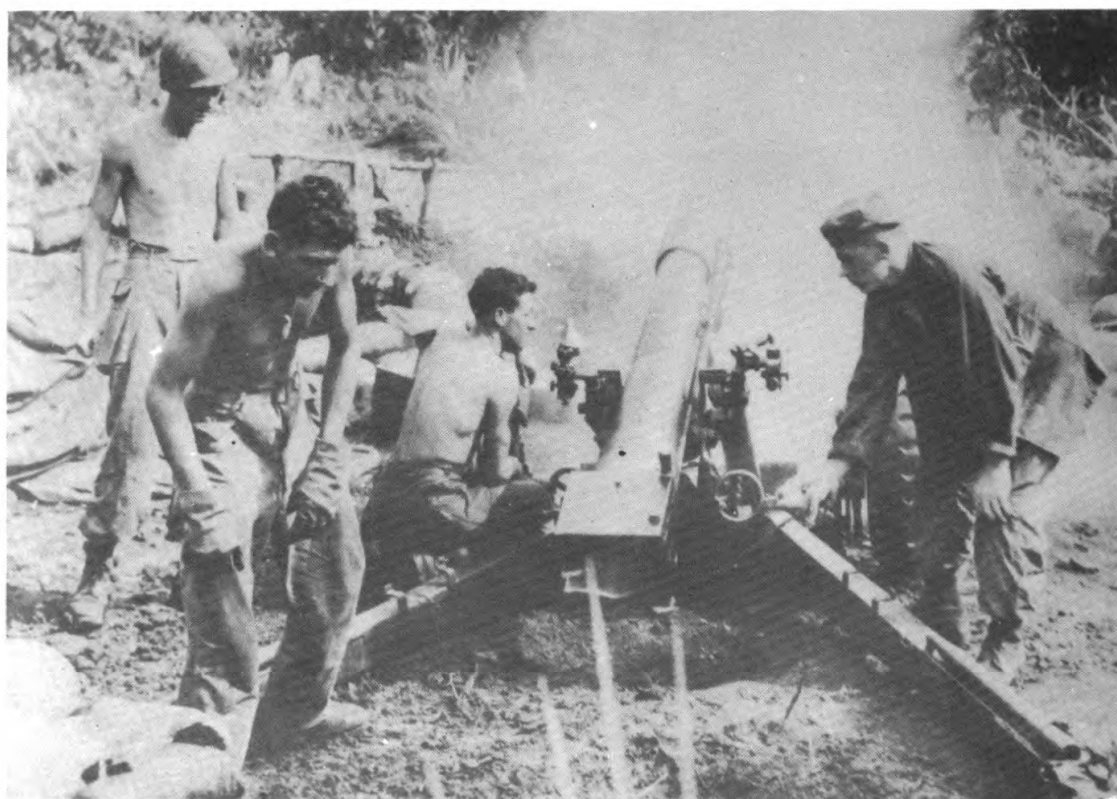


A destroyer in camouflage paint pulls up alongside burning L.S.T. which was hit by Jap bombers attacking American convoy during invasion of Mindoro. While other craft approach the stricken boat, a gunner (foreground) watches skies for more Jap bombers.





Two Filipinos inform American infantrymen of the fact that Japs have fled to hills as U.S. invaders of Mindoro Island in the Philippines neared the town of San Jose.



U.S. Army artillery fires on Japanese positions to support infantry fighting on Mindoro Island in the Philippines.





Bodies of Jap soldiers are strewn on the ground near the Maramas airstrip, Mindoro Island, after 71 of them staged a dawn Banzai charge. Machine gun fire and rifle fire by 31st Infantrymen cut them down.



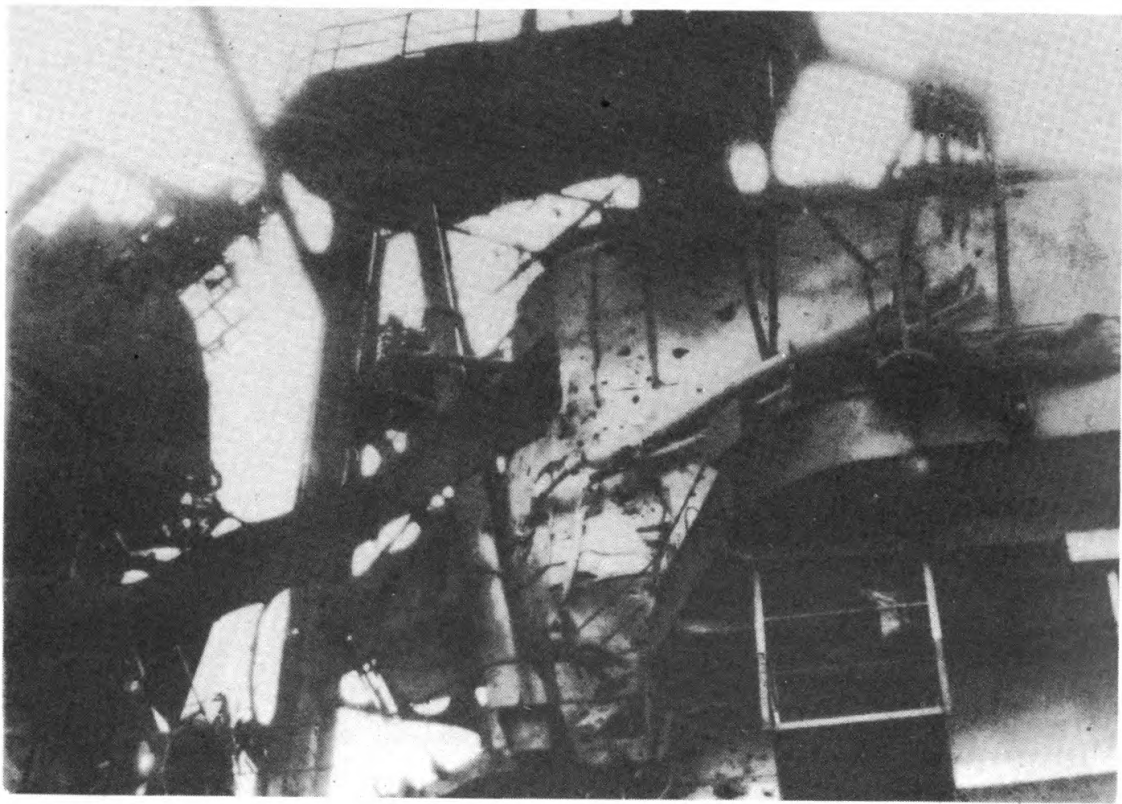
These Yanks sit on the ground outside the mess tent, eating their Christmas dinner of turkey and all the trimmings, while other Yanks wait on the chow line to be served, on Mindoro Island.



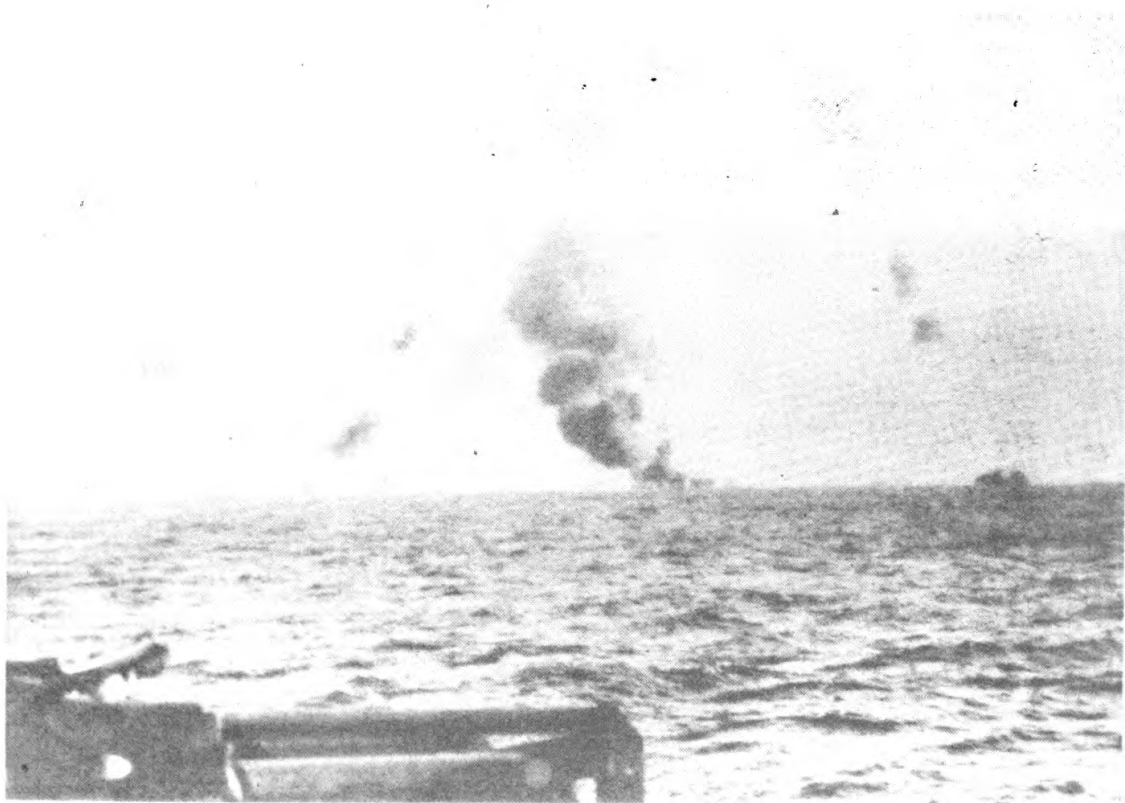


According to Army caption, this prisoner of Japs, apparently white, died trying to get a drink of water from sink in surgical section of Davao Penal Colony hospital, a Jap prisoner of war camp on Mindanao Island. Soldiers and guerrillas went behind enemy lines to attempt rescue of prisoners of war.





A mass of twisted steel was all that was left of the superstructure of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Ticonderoga after being attacked by Jap suicide planes off the coast of Luzon.



Smoke billows from the light cruiser U.S.S. Columbia (center) after she was hit by a Jap aerial bomb during the bombardment of Lingayen Gulf. The cruiser did not stop fighting until the Army was securely ashore.





Gasoline flames leap across the flight deck of the U.S.S. Intrepid when a Jap suicide plane scored a hit on the carrier while she was operating off the coast of Luzon.





Coast Guard beach parties give emergency treatment to wounded Yankees who fell in securing the beachhead on Lingayen Gulf, Luzon. The casualties are awaiting transfer by landing barges to transports riding off shore.



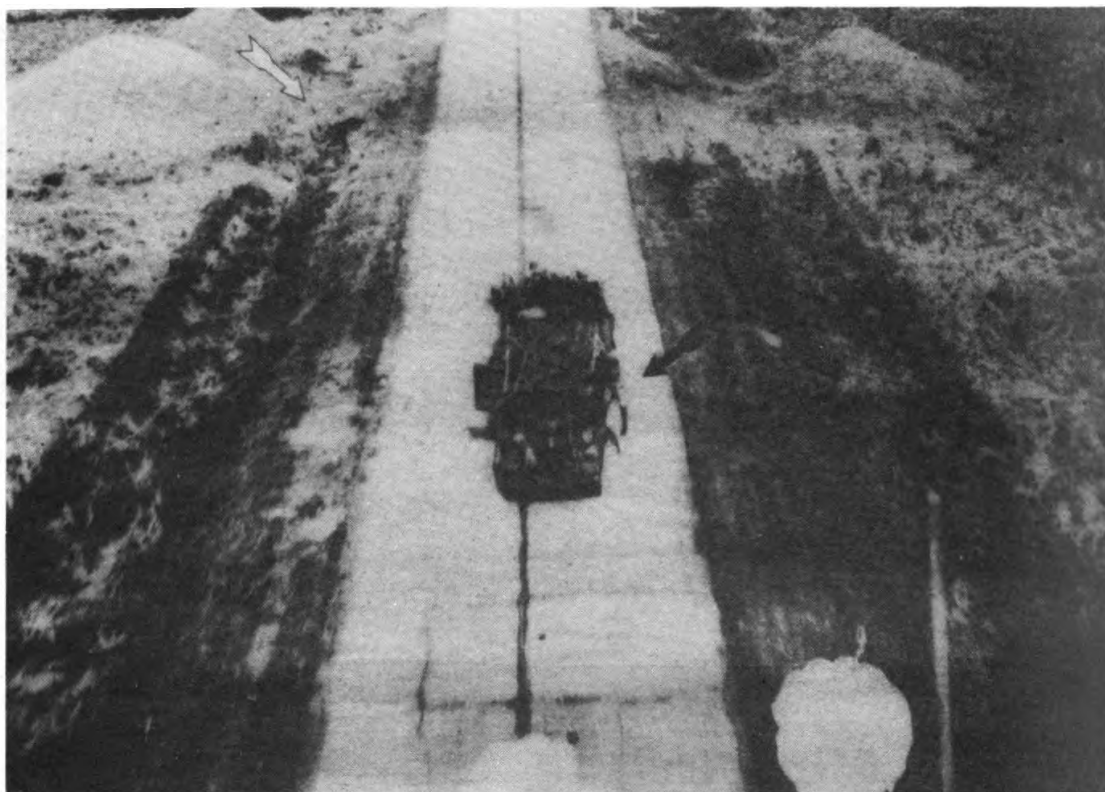


Jap fire stopped some of the American attackers, but their comrades rolled on. Here, Coast Guardsman Melvin Lee, Bklyn., N. Y., H.A. 1/c (left), questions a wounded soldier after his arm has been fixed in a sling.



Landing craft push shorewards as men and equipment unload at Yellow Beach, Lingayen Gulf, Luzon Island, to reinforce Gen. MacArthur's invasion forces.





The driver of a Japanese truck (white arrow) has abandoned his vehicle for the safety of a ditch beside a highway, as a fellow passenger (black arrow) swings from the camouflaged machine to escape parafrag bombs (foreground).



Yanks of 38th Division watch satchel charge hurl debris high into air as they blast out Japanese at Marikina watershed on Luzon Island, P. I.





American guns fire at the Japs hiding in tunnels in hills at Bamban, about six miles north of Clark Field, on Luzon.



Following quick orders to get low before a nest of snipers and machine gunners, this fighting lad from the 37th Infantry Division keeps company with a blasted Jap on a road leading through Cagayan Valley.





**American soldiers rifles ready, crouch beside an alligator, brought to a halt by enemy fire, and try to locate Japanese soldiers.**



**The Yanks, accompanied by two tanks, are stopped temporarily on a burned out bridge near Olongapo by the first Japanese resistance they had run into since making a bloodless landing on Subic Bay, Luzon Island in the Philippines.**





**American infantrymen, accompanying a Sherman tank, fight their way south on Luzon Island in the Philippines after the Lingayen Gulf landing. Mountains are seen in background.**

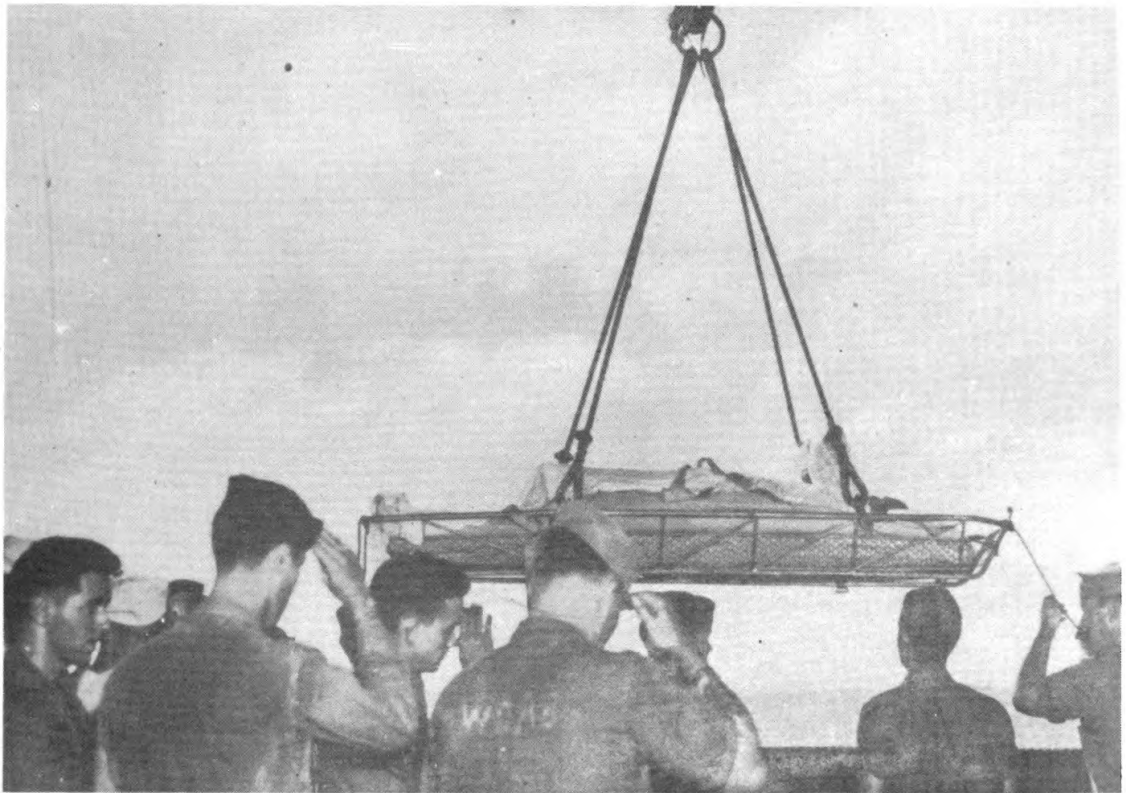


**American soldiers take in a gully just after capturing the town of San Jacinto and Japs started shelling them. This was shortly after Gen Douglas MacArthur's forces had invaded the main island of Luzon.**





Three seamen, burned and wounded during naval action in Lingayen Gulf during invasion of Luzon Island, await treatment below deck on a U.S. warship. Man at left has back streaked with blood from wounds and blackened from burns.



Crewmen, on the damaged carrier Ticonderoga, salute as the craft's wounded skipper, Capt. Dixie Kiefer, swings upside toward a hospital ship. Suffering 65 shrapnel wounds, Kiefer remained on the bridge for 12 hours before undergoing medical treatment.





The twisted wreckage of Japanese planes and a shattered barracks building (background) were left after an attack by Yank warships and planes.



These smoking dead Japanese are part of 23 who died from one squirt of a flame-thrower into a hole in the ground two miles west of Puncan in the Luzon hills.



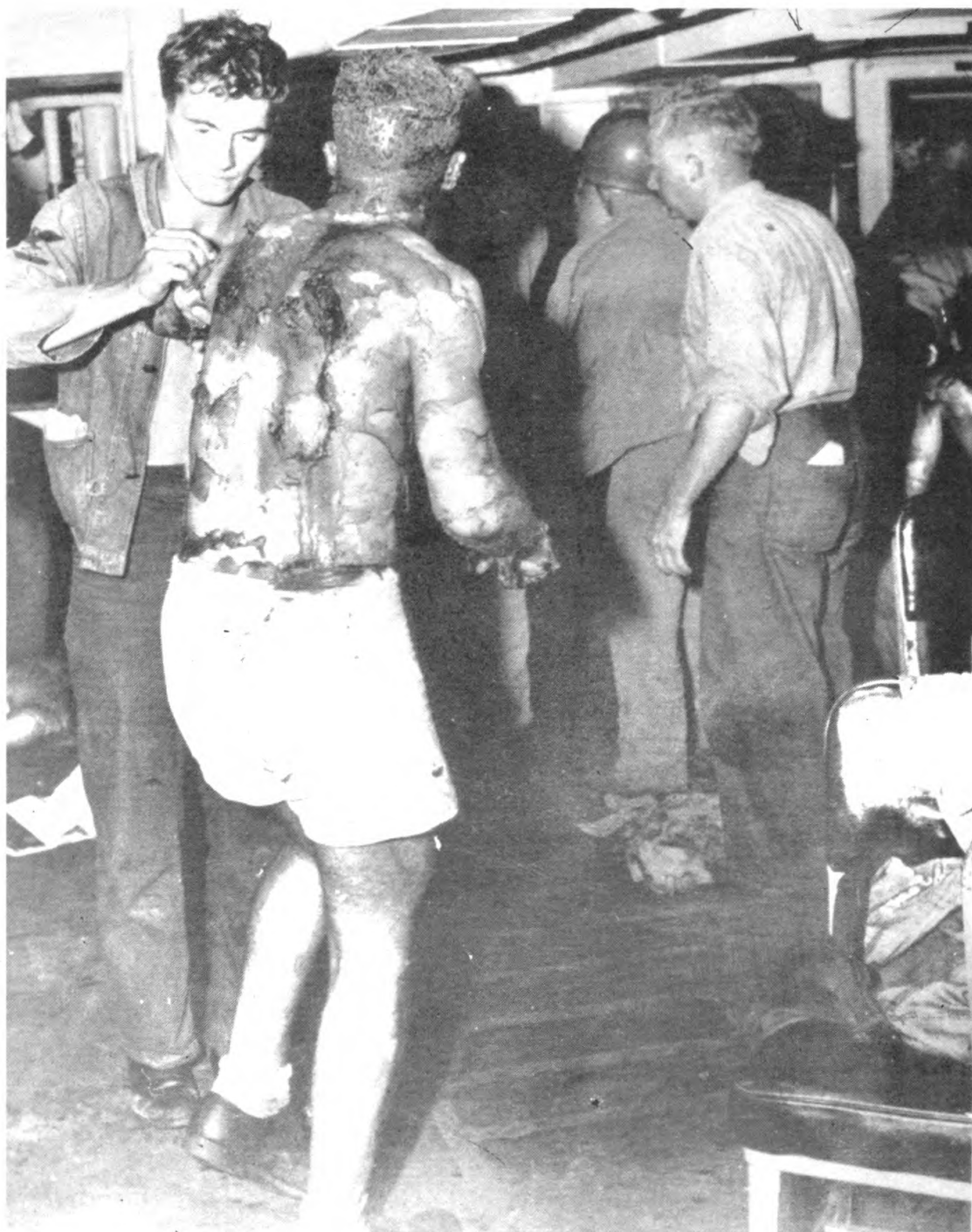


**U.S. Soldiers manning a machine gun fire short bursts to cover comrades as they advance on a Japanese machine gun nest about two miles from San Jacinto on Luzon Island, Philippines.**



**This shows an 82nd CWS mortar crew cleaning out a nest of Japs in a Luzon area. Piles of ammunition are stocked near them because of the mortars tremendous rate of fire.**





His back blistered and blackened from burns received in naval action in Lingayen Gulf during Luzon invasion, a U.S. Navy man gets medical aid below deck on a warship.





**A Piper Cub landed at Nasugbu beach, Batangas province, Luzon, P. I., is trucked, complete with crew, through the town of Nasugbu. Note the Japanese-English street sign.**



**At Novaliches, on suburbs of Manila, engineers of the First Cavalry Division chop down telephone poles which will be used to repair bridge demolished by retreating Japs.**





Troops of the U.S. 43rd Division feed their Jap captives a meal of C-rations on Ipo Dam, Luzon. Guarding the prisoners are (L. to R.), standing: Pvt. A. Bellino, Bronx, N. Y.; Pfc. C. Picard, Lewiston, Me., and Pfc. T. Dvorak, Chicago, Ill.



American soldiers accept the sword surrendered by the Jap in the center, who gave himself up to the Yanks in the Ipo Dam sector of Luzon, P. I. He is one of the few enemy troops who surrendered rather than face death.





Three American soldiers load part of an estimated one-half million dollars in Filipino and American silver currency into a truck after the coins had been blown from a vehicle which was hit by artillery fire on a highway north of Rosario, Luzon, P. I.





**Sgt. Ramon Abres, who fought the Jap on Bataan with a Philippine Ordnance Division, grins happily as he stands in front of a Japanese poster in Tarlac, Luzon Island, after it had been captured by the Yanks.**



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Each Day At 6 P. M.  
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VOL. I—NO. 2

Tacloban, Leyte, Sunday, November 5, 1944

## SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN NOV. 8, ROMULO SAYS

All public schools in Tacloban will resume classes Wednesday morning, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, new Secretary of Public Instruction, announced yesterday. Schools throughout the Province will be re-opened as soon as military developments permit, he said. Enrollment for all classes at primary, intermediate, and high schools starts Monday at the Holy Infant Academy. No matriculation fees will be charged.

The President last week appointed Florentino Kapiti to the post of Acting Division Superintendent of Schools for Leyte.

General Romulo told 100 public school teachers of Leyte Province Saturday that their job is to resume where they left off two and a half years ago. However, greater emphasis must be laid on three points:

1. Philippine education is based on a free public school system designed to serve the greatest number.

2. It is a democratic system which must imbue the youth of the land with the principles of freedom and democracy.

3. It must teach Filipinos always to be Filipinos.

The evolution of our public school system, according to Brig. Gen. Romulo, follows closely political process.

## Navy Destroys 900 Ships, 3,000 Planes

Pearl Harbor, H. I., Nov. 4. Admiral Nimitz announced last week that more than 900 Japanese ships and more than 3,000 Jap planes were destroyed by the U. S. Pacific Fleet during the past five months.

## The War In Europe.

## Allies Liberate Continent, Invade Germany In Two Years Of War

By Dick Watkins

With the fall of Corregidor, the focal point of the war moved from the Pacific to Europe and the Mediterranean.

In Russia in 1942, huge German armies captured Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and overran most of southern Russia. The Nazis were repulsed in Central Russia in a last-ditch fight less than 30 miles from Moscow, the capital.

In June 1942, the Germans launched a powerful offensive

## General Romulo Speaks on 'Voice Of Freedom' Daily

The Voice of Freedom, which was last heard from General MacArthur's headquarters on Corregidor in 1942, has been back on the air since October 25 when Gen. MacArthur, President Sergio Osmeña and Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo broadcast to the people of the Philippines from the American's new beachhead on Leyte.

Gen. Romulo is now heard daily on the program.

The Voice of Freedom is on the air 30 minutes every day at 4 p.m. Philippine Standard Time, from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters. It is on a frequency of 7.795 megacycles. Personnel of the U. S. Office of War Information have been assigned by G-6, GHQ, to assist Gen. Romulo with the program.

O. W. I. is still producing the Philippine Hour, which was first presented from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Australia on May 1. That program is heard on 15.3 megacycles at 5 a. m. and on 9.7 megacycles at 8 p. m.

## Tacloban Clean-Up Week Announced

Mayor Jaro has designated November 6 to 11 as "Clean-Up Week" to ward off the possibility of epidemic from the accumulation of rubbish and refuse during the past few weeks.

The Mayor asked all inhabitants to burn or bury all garbage, and to refuse, cut up weeds, and drain or fill up low places. The Army will place empty boxes for garbage at strategic points.

## 30,000 Japs Wounded, Killed; Remnants Dig In For Last Stand At Ormoc

By Robert Kleinman

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Nov. 5.—American forces last week in a four-pronged drive swept the Japanese into a small pocket near Ormoc Bay, virtually completing the liberation of 1,200,000 Filipinos on Leyte and Samar.

Stiffborn resistance was met in the Leyte Valley and at Carigara on the North Coast, where Japanese rear guards battled for time, while efforts were made to reinforce the Ormoc sector with fresh troops ferried across island Philippine waters. Japanese losses were estimated officially to have passed the 30,000 mark. American casualties in the first ten days of the campaign were 3,821, including 706 killed, 270 missing and 2,845 wounded.

The end of the Leyte-Samar campaign is in sight," G. H. Q. announced.

Principal developments of the week were: Elements of the First Cavalry Division met bitter Jap resistance in Carigara, which changed hands four times last week.

The 24th Division drove up the Leyte Valley, seizing Jaro, on October 30 and entering Carigara on November 3, effecting a junction with the First Cavalry.

Elements of the 24th Corps, pushing west from Abuyog, crossed the mountain road, reaching Baybay on the west coast, 35 miles below Ormoc.

Guerrilla forces helped the 21st Infantry Regiment to complete the liberation of the lower third of Leyte below Abuyog.

Elements of the 24th Division seized Colacion Point November 3 and the next day launched a combined land and overwater assault against Pinamopan, seven miles west of Carigara, at the northern end of the Ormoc corridor.

Carrier and land based fighters, aided by PT boats, attacked Jap barges, tugs and freighters hauling troops, artillery and trucks from Cebu to Ormoc. More than 28 ships were sunk or damaged.

At week's end, a Jap attempt to break out of the Ormoc corridor to the north was frustrated by fighter attacks.

## Philippine Freedom Aids Pacific Security

President Osmeña in a radio address to the peoples of South America last Friday pointed out that the general security of the area on both sides of the Pacific is a vital factor for the stability of peace.

"In insuring the future of Philippine independence, the United States will at the same time firmly consolidate not only its own security, but also that of Latin America and the other free nations which we may call the Community of the Pacific located on both sides of the now-divided ocean in the Pacific."

## OSMEÑA TO SPEAK at the opening exercises of the Tacloban Schools at the Holy Infant Academy at 8:00

President Osmeña will speak at the opening exercises of the Tacloban Schools at the Holy Infant Academy at 8:00

Just nine days after the American landing on the Philippines, the first post-liberation American newspaper to be published in the Philippine Islands hit the streets in Tacloban, temporary capital. A single sheet affair, printed on both sides. It was turned out on a local press by members of the OWI.





S/Sgt. Andrew Fedoris, Whitaker, Pa., looks over a half-starved Jap prisoner who was kicked in the face by a Jap captain when he fell from exhaustion. This Jap was captured by infantrymen of the 38th division which took Wawa Dam on Luzon.





**American soldiers, who but a few minutes earlier landed on Nasugbu beach in Batangas province, pause in their drive to look over the remains of a Jap Zero on the beach.**



**Sgt. D. A. Rufo of Brighton, Mass., stands over three dead Japs in Southern Manila, their primitive spears—fashioned of wooden poles and steel spikes hammered out of pipe when more modern weapons were destroyed or rendered useless.**



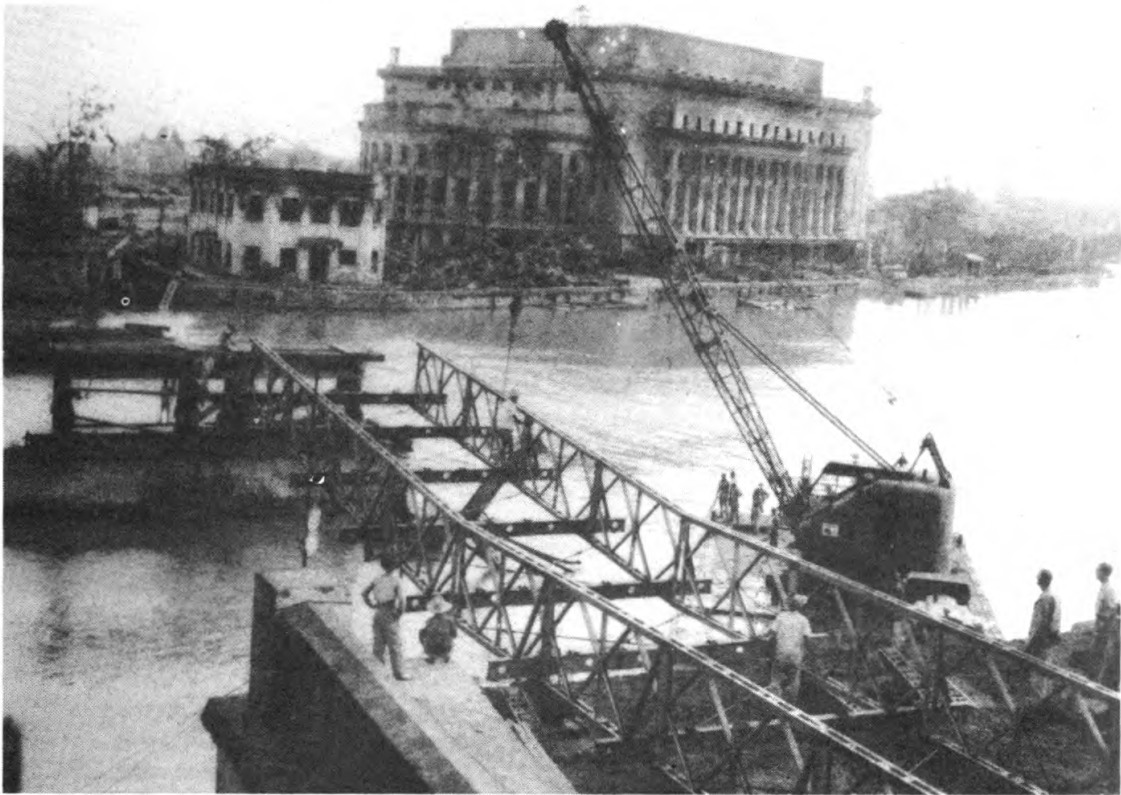


**An American General Sherman tank burns in a street in South Manila, after its turret was blasted off by a direct hit from an enemy shell.**



**A street in South Manila is filled with debris and wreckage, the result of severe fighting in the area between the Japs and the Americans.**





Destroyed by the Japanese, Manila's Santa Cruz bridge on the south side of Plaza Goiti, is replaced with a Bailey bridge. In the background is Manila's postoffice building.



An emaciated Filipino, hands tied behind his back, lies sprawled across a fallen spanish iron gate in the walled city of Manila. A victim, the Army said, of Japanese "disapproval."





When Filipino guerrillas caught a Japanese command car on Boulevard Espana, Manila, they attacked, burned the car and killed two of its occupants, and slayed the others as they ran. An American soldier stands by the body of one of the dead Japs.



Filipinos fleeing flames raging in downtown Manila, P. I., and sweeping toward Bilibid prison go past one wall of the prison, carrying their personal belongings. Some 800 military prisoners and 500 civilians were freed from Bilibid.



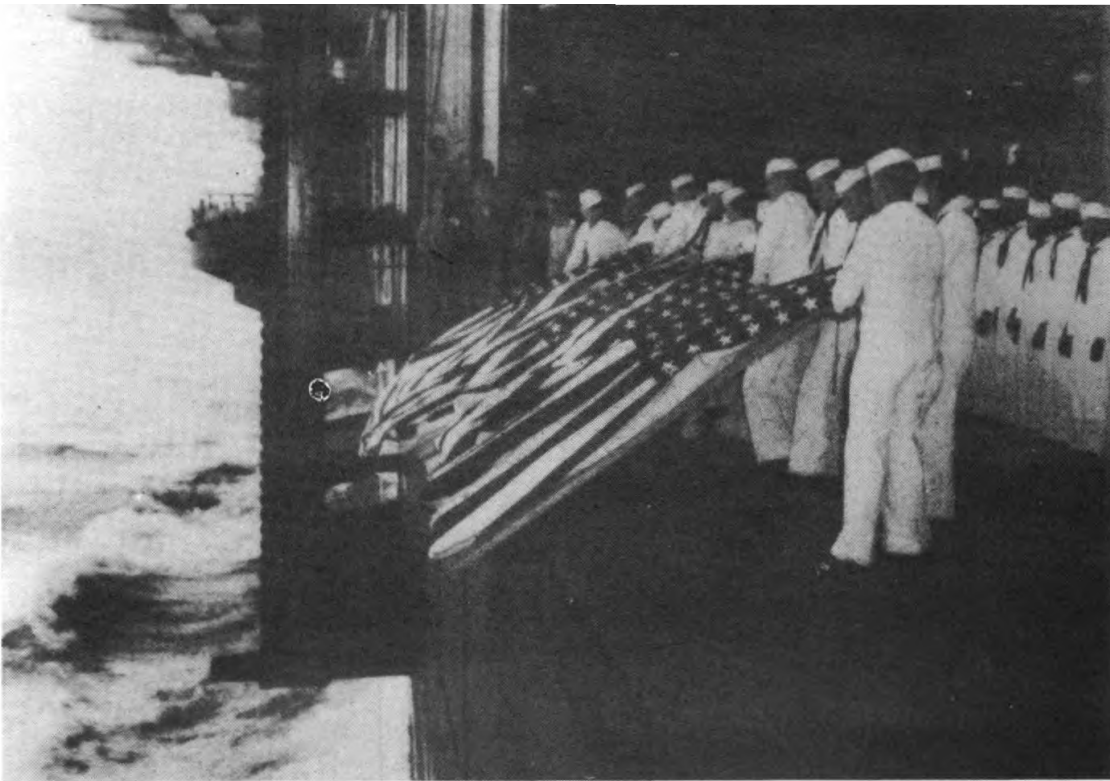


T/5 Garland Mitchell of Grenada, Miss., (center, wearing helmet) brings in a Jap who had been sniping near the Santo Tomas internment Camp in Manila. Filipino guerrillas located the Jap sniper.



This group of over 100 Jap prisoners resting safely behind barbed wire in a POW stockade east of Manila, are part of a bag of about 1,000 Japs captured in the mountains by men of the 38th "Cyclone" Division.





Burial ceremonies are held aboard the U.S.S. Intrepid for members of her crew who lost their lives when the carrier was hit by a Jap suicide plane.



Taken from the files of a Manila newspaper, this photo shows the Japanese Army Department of Information bus announcing "brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces in their operations against the enemy off Taiwan."





Four American soldiers crouch during street fighting in Manila as they attempt to knock out a Jap machine gun nest hidden in a building.





American troops armed with automatic weapons, clean out suicide squads of Japanese in shell holes and caves on Corregidor. Every Jap had grenades strapped around his stomach and it took all afternoon to wipe them out.



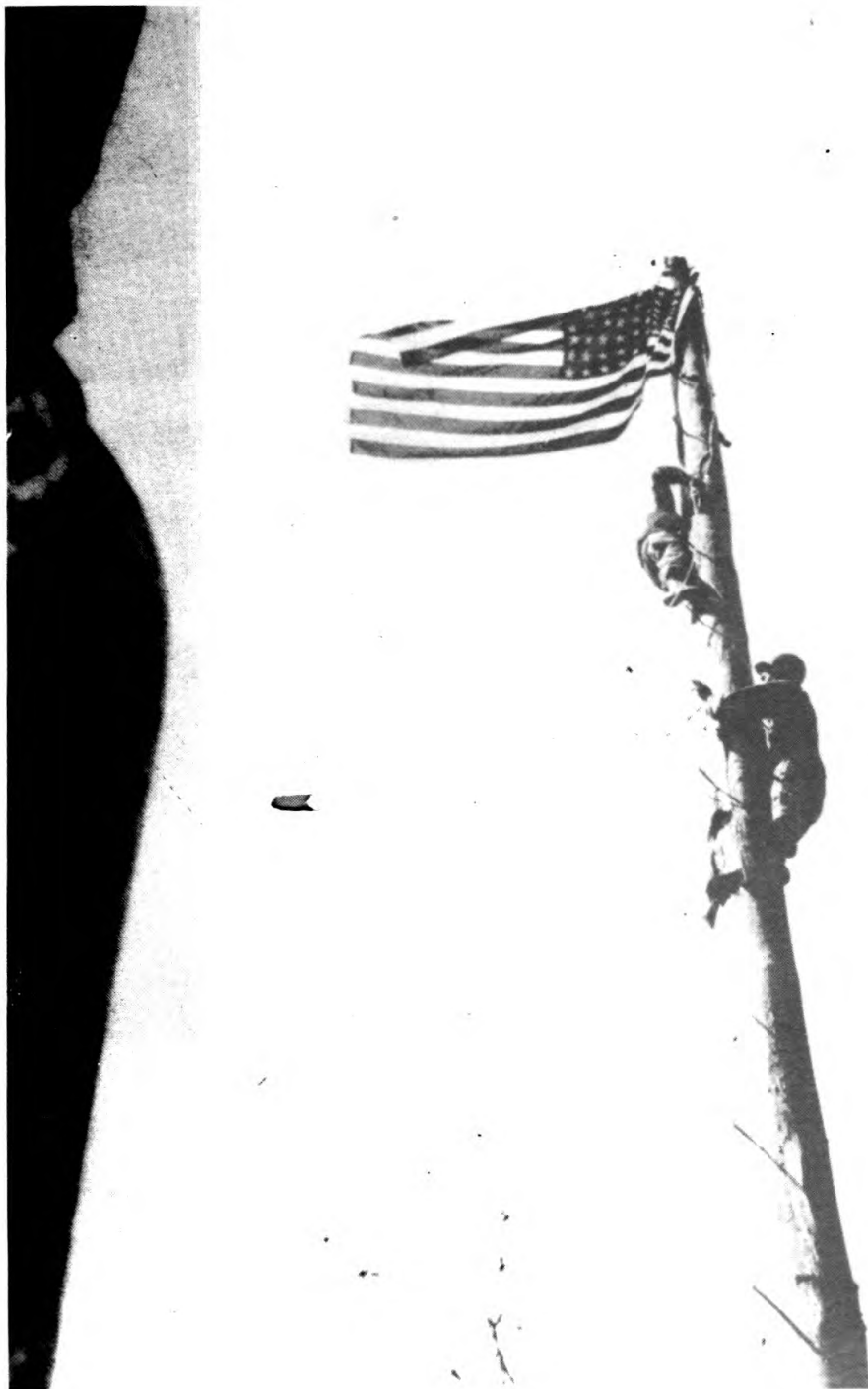
Paratroopers of the 503d paratroop regiment float to earth on the top of Corregidor as they began the American assault on "the Rock" guarding the entrance to Manila Bay. Note chutes abandoned by other troopers.





Lying side-by-side, these three dead Nips lay where they were felled by Yank grenades on Corregidor, P. I.





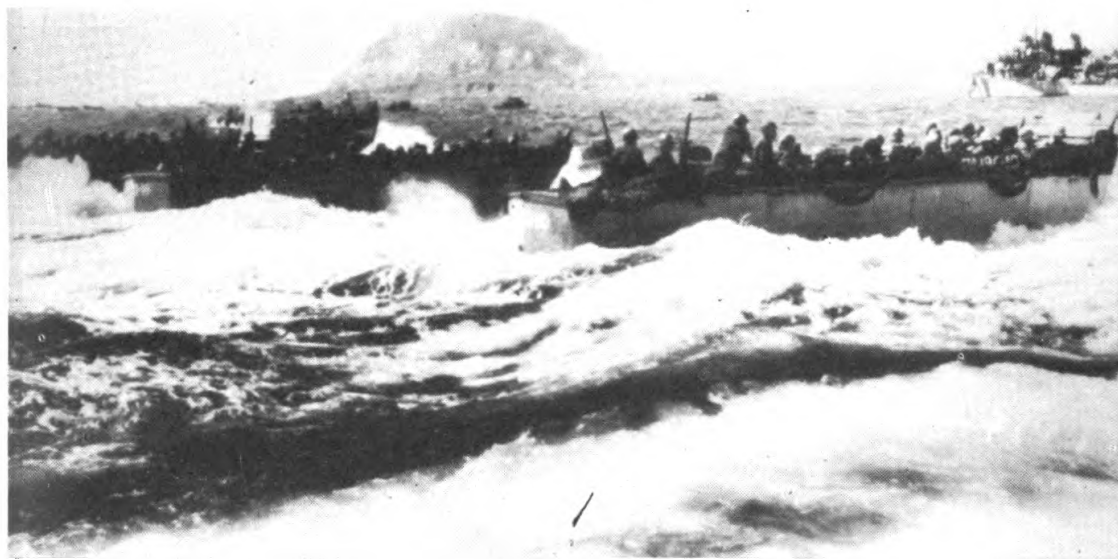
The American flag flies over Corregidor for the first time in 2½ years as it is attached to the tallest remaining pole on the rock by Pfc. Clyde I. Bates of Evansville, Wisc., and T/5 Frank Guy Arrige, East Chicago, Ill., paratroopers. The men were under sniper fire at the time.



## *Iwo Jima*

On February 19, 1945 the 4th and 5th Marine Divisions landed on Iwo Jima. This island one of the heaviest defended islands in the entire Pacific, resisted for twenty-six days before it was officially declared secure. Within three months after the capture of Iwo Jima more than 850 B-29's were saved by emergency landings there. The cost of taking Iwo Jima was more than twenty thousand killed or wounded.





Filled with tense Marines, landing craft head for the beaches of Iwo Jima, as gun bristling Suribachi, extinct volcano, looms up in the background.



As one wave of Fourth Division Marines open the attack on Japanese stronghold of Iwo Jima, an assault boat (foreground) unloads more Leathernecks, who charge ashore past burning equipment.





A section of the beach where Marines stormed ashore on Iwo Jima as it appeared on D-plus two. Wreckage of American landing craft along the shore, shows the stiff opposition put up by the island fortress defenders.





Body of a Marine lies in the sand where he was struck down in the invasion of Iwo Jima. Wrecked equipment lies in background.



This communications group of Marines move up under fire to another position. Besides their regular "packs" these Marines carry the heavy equipment for their work.





Americans died at their battle stations as enemy fire crashed aboard this L.C.I. while assault boats headed for the beach at Iwo. The dead and injured gun crewmen still lie on the deck as another ship puts alongside to give aid.





Firefighting parties battle the flames on the flight deck of the carrier Saratoga, after she had been hit while operating off Iwo Jima.



Hose lines criss-cross the flight deck of the carrier Saratoga as crewmen battle the flames and smoke resulting from Jap hits on the ship. Flight operations were resumed after the fires were extinguished.





A wounded Marine is evacuated from the battlefield by three of his buddies despite enemy mortar fire in the vicinity. At the left is a Yank amtrac that was knocked out during the landing operations on Yellow Beach.



PHM2c Arthur H. Clayton (right) administers blood plasma to a wounded Marine, who was brought in from the battlefield on Iwo Jima.





A Marine corpsman helps a wounded buddy to a first aid dressing station in the rear of the American lines on Iwo Jima. Even though they were in the rear, the aid stations were still within range of enemy fire.





Navy doctors and corpsmen treat wounded Marines at an aid station established in a gully. Blood plasma and whole blood is administered from supplies flown from the west coast of the U.S.



(L to R) Pfc. P. J. Enell, Bronx, N. Y.; Cpl. E. A. Jakudowski, Bayonne, N. J., and Cpl. Wm. F. Odom, Macon, Ga., three Third Division Marines pause beside a damaged M-4 tank for a snack, during the fighting.



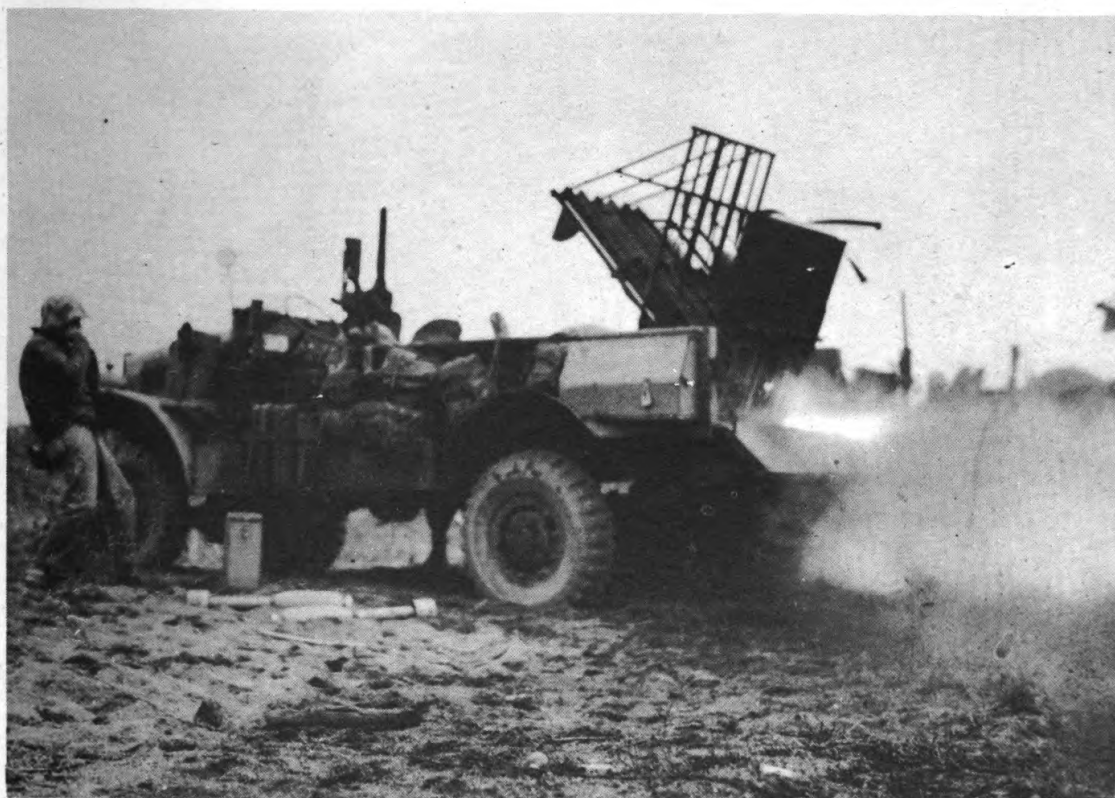


**U.S. Marines, wounded on the beach of Iwo Jima, are placed aboard an invasion barge, partially awash. They were then transferred to an L.S.T. standing by for removal to hospital ships.**





Troops file past two wrecked Sherman tanks knocked out in a duel with Jap artillery on Iwo Jima. A Jap sniper hiding in the tanks was captured a few minutes before this picture was taken.



A Marine rocket truck empties its launching rack of projectiles on Japanese positions. Being mobile, the rocket units used hit and run tactics so that the enemy could never get an exact fix on their locations.





Body of a Jap lies where he was struck down on the edges of Motoyama Airfield No. 1, by a nearby mortar shell burst.



Two Marines, Cpl. Jos. A. Lombardo (left), of Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. E. Baxter, of Likeview, Ore. (right), take shelter beside an overturned Jap truck during the final mopping-up stages of the battle for northern Iwo.





The now historic photograph of the American flag raising on Mt. Suribachi on the Island of Iwo Jima is shown again here to pay tribute to over a thousand men who gave their lives to take this oasis in the Pacific.





U.S. Marines kneel in prayer before they receive communion during a lull in the fighting for Motoyam Airstrip No. 1. (L to R) Pfc. W. M. Solowski, Syracuse, N. Y., and Pvt. N. A. Zingaro, Syracuse, N. Y.



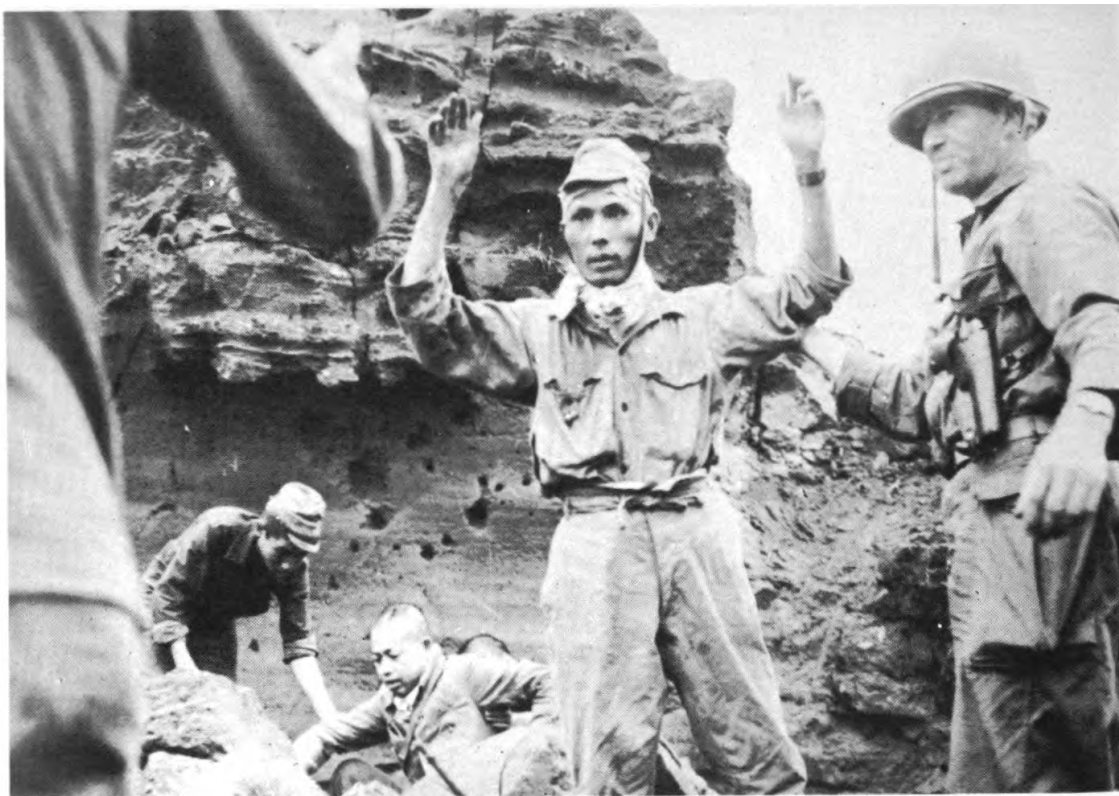
Surrounded by wreckage of Japanese plane, American Marines direct artillery fire from a shell-hole command post on the north end of Iwo Jima airfield No. 2.





First Jap to be taken prisoner on Iwo is removed on the double in the face of imminent Jap fire. He had charge of a Jap machine gun crew. He had only minor leg wounds, but lay almost buried in the dirt playing dead until Marines noticed his breathing.





Hands in air, the first of 20 Japs emerges from an Iwo Jima cave, where the group had been hiding for seven days. Other enemy troops follow.



Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal (left), and Lt. Gen. Holland Smith, commander of Marines in the Pacific, stand at a ship's rail off Iwo Jima, with Mt. Suribachi in the background, and watch bitter fighting on the Island.





Damaged in a raid on the Jap home island of Honshu, a B-29 with two engines out, crash landed on Iwo Jima. One crew member received a sprained back, others were shaken up.



Returning from a strike over Tokyo for an emergency landing on Iwo Jima, this B-29 burns after ploughing through four Mustang fighters. Men in foreground crouch beside Jeep to avoid exploding ammunition.

Original from





Mount Suribachi stands like a sentinel on guard over Marines of the Fifth Division who died in the conquest of Iwo Jima as their comrades paid tribute to them on Memorial Day, 1945. The day's exercises were closed with the showing of a pictorial history of the conquest of the island.



## *Okinawa*

On April 1, 1945, U. S. Forces landed on the Island of Okinawa about 325 miles from the Japanese homeland.

The most bitter fighting on Okinawa took place a few miles inland, in the hills and numerous rock caves where each cave was an individual fortress. The Japs realizing this was their last line of defense before the Japanese mainland fought with unprecedented fury.

Ernie Pyle, America's most dearly beloved war-correspondent who not only covered the entire European war but also many phases of the Pacific campaign was killed during the last few days of the Okinawa campaign.





An L.S.T., filled with American fighting men, slides down the ramp of an L.S.T. to make a run for the beach at Ihiya Jima, 15 miles northwest of Okinawa.



Marines park their amtracs and go about their business after landing without opposition on a beach of Ihiya Island, 15 miles northwest of Okinawa.





**A Marine dashes through Jap machine gun fire in what the Marines called "Death Valley". They suffered 125 casualties in eight hours.**

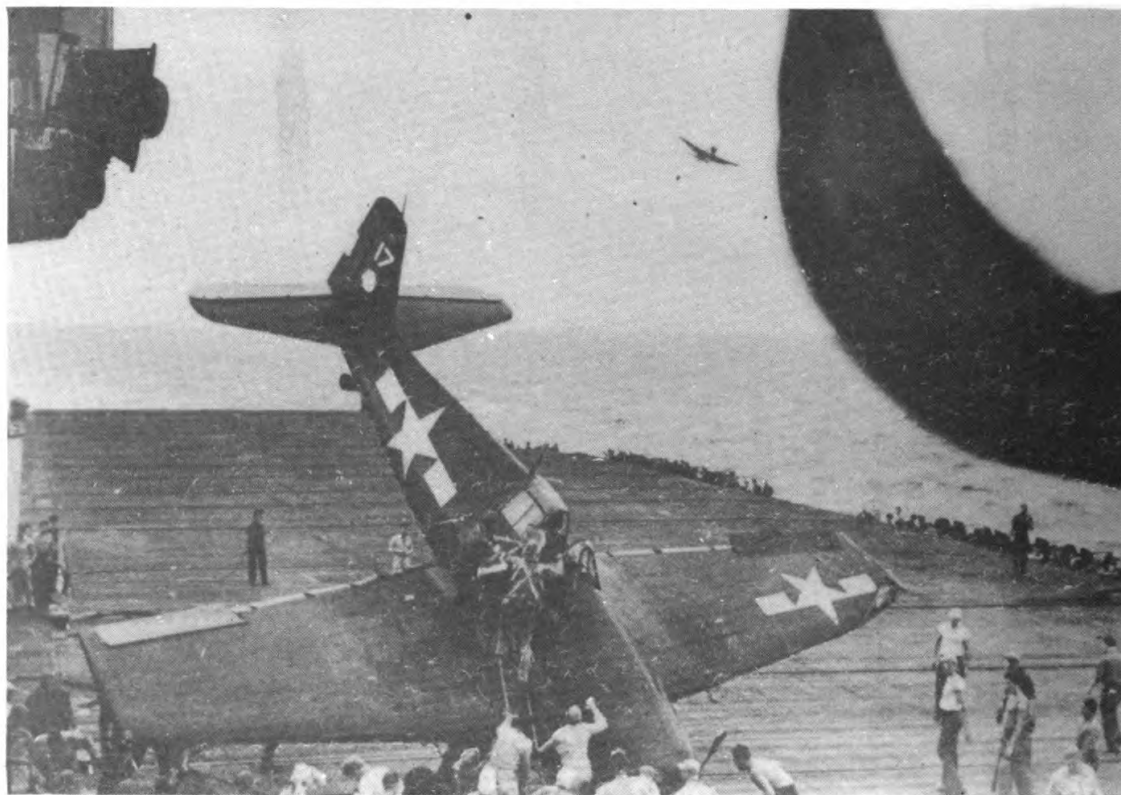


**A Marine rifleman (left), signals his companions to hold their fire, as a Jap soldier with bandaged head is persuaded by a smoke grenade to emerge from his cave hideout.**





Crewmen watch with excitement aboard an American carrier as a Japanese dive bomber burns on surface in Pacific after Navy gunners downed the enemy aircraft.



A Hellcat plane noses over on the deck of its carrier after having made a crash landing upon its return from blasting the Japs. The raid was carried out by planes from the Halsey-Mitscher Third Fleet.



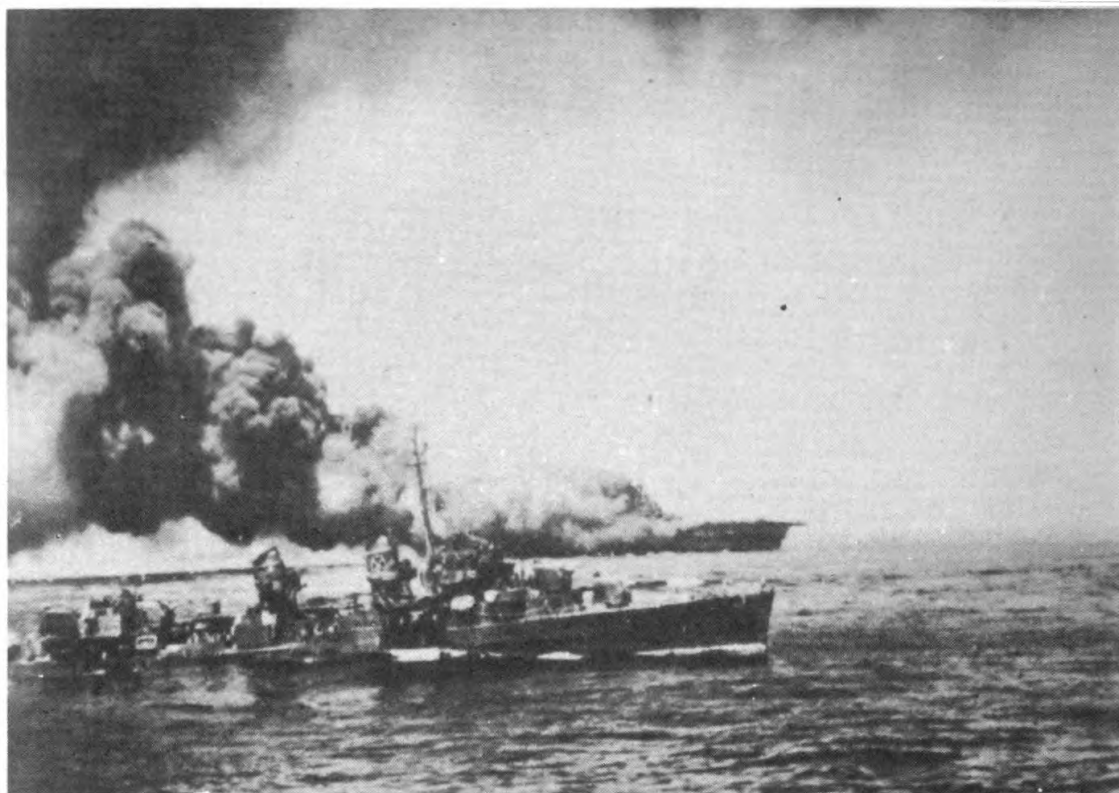


Crewmen (background) battle fire on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Bunker Hill which was hit twice in thirty seconds by two Jap suicide planes while operating with a task force.

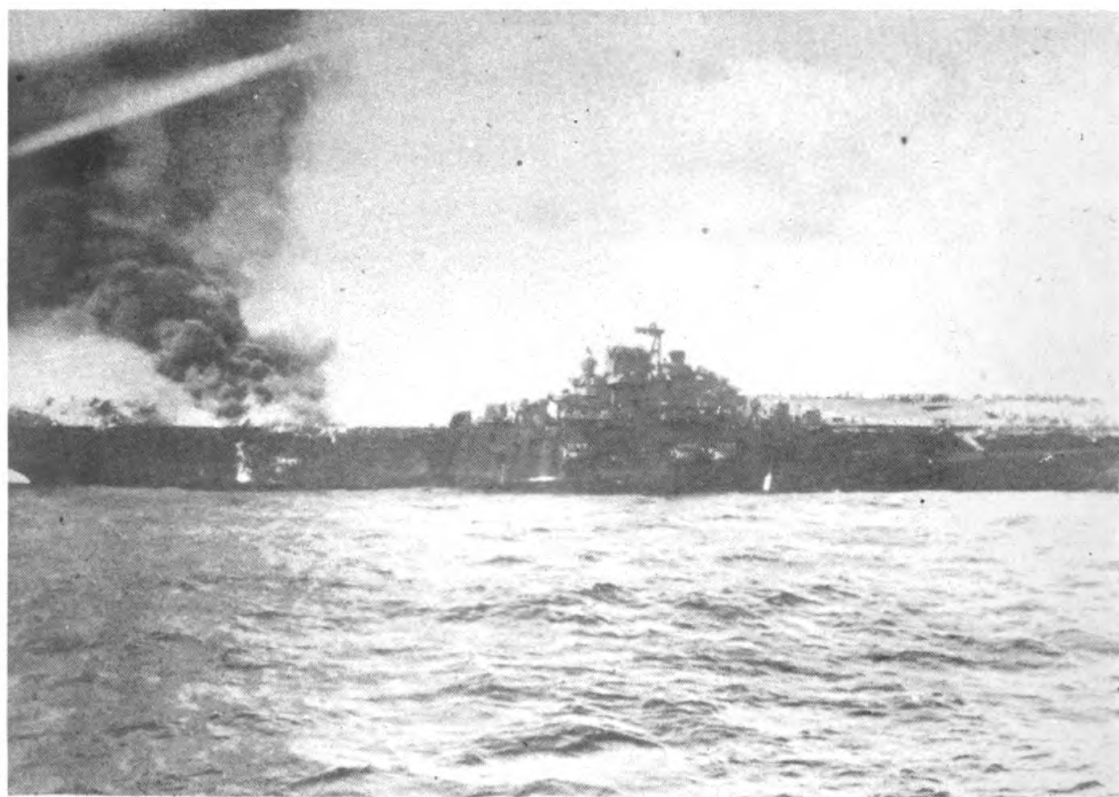


Wounded men, of the aircraft carrier USS Bunker Hill receive first aid on the deck of the light cruiser USS Wilkes Barre.





As the USS Bunker Hill, her decks aflame from two crash dives by Jap suicide pilots off Okinawa, swings into the wind, two destroyers (foreground and behind smoke) close in to protect her from further attack.

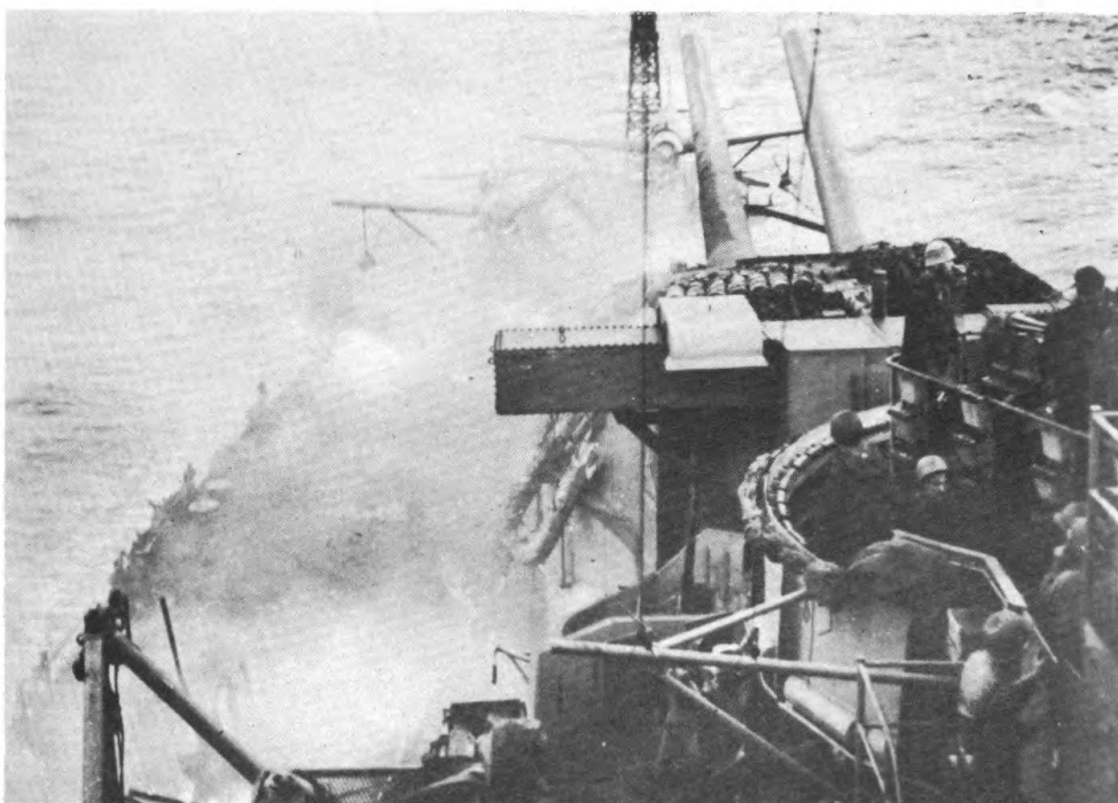


The USS Carrier Franklin with her flight deck splintered and warped as a result of explosions and the after sector still aflame. The Franklin was hit by two 500-pound bombs near Japan.





The L.S.T.-534 sunk by a Jap suicide plane on beach No. 2 on Okinawa, is being unloaded while the fires rage on.



With gunners (right) remaining at their stations, gasoline fires spread across the deck of the USS Nevada after she had been hit by a Jap suicide plane. The Nevada is a veteran of the Pacific and the invasion of France.





U.S. infantrymen pause for a moment after invading Tokashiki Shima in the Kerama group before moving inland.



Veteran Marines of the First Division close in for point-blank firing on Japs holed up in a cave, as their "satchel" charge explodes with a cloud of smoke.





A Marine looses a sheet of flame into a cavemouth when its occupants refused to surrender. A rifleman protect him as he stands in the open. These flamethrower units weigh 72 pounds.



Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Division, climbs over dead Japs to examine a cave destroyed by flame-throwing tanks on Okinawa. This picture was made four days before he was killed in action.



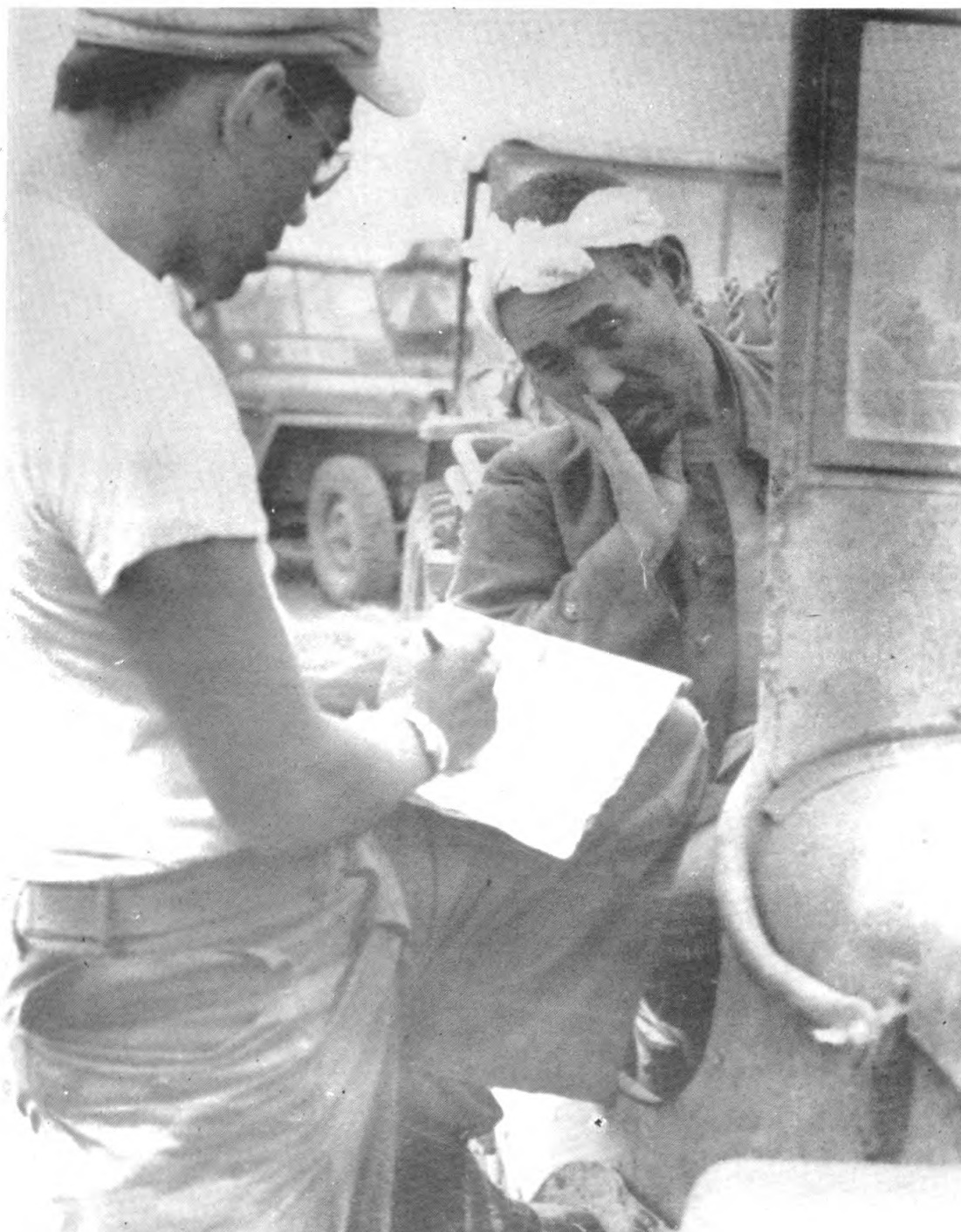


Two Jap soldiers (in loin cloths) are placed under guard after swimming from shore to an American L.C.I. An interpreter aboard the ship called for the Japs to give up. These are some who surrendered.



A Japanese soldier attempts to escape Sixth Division Marines by fleeing through the water along a seawall on Oroku peninsula, Okinawa, as organized enemy resistance crumbles. Note dead Jap (right) face down.





A Japanese commanding officer, sitting in an American jeep on Okinawa after his capture by doughboys of the 10th Army, is anything but happy as he is interrogated by a Japanese-American soldier.





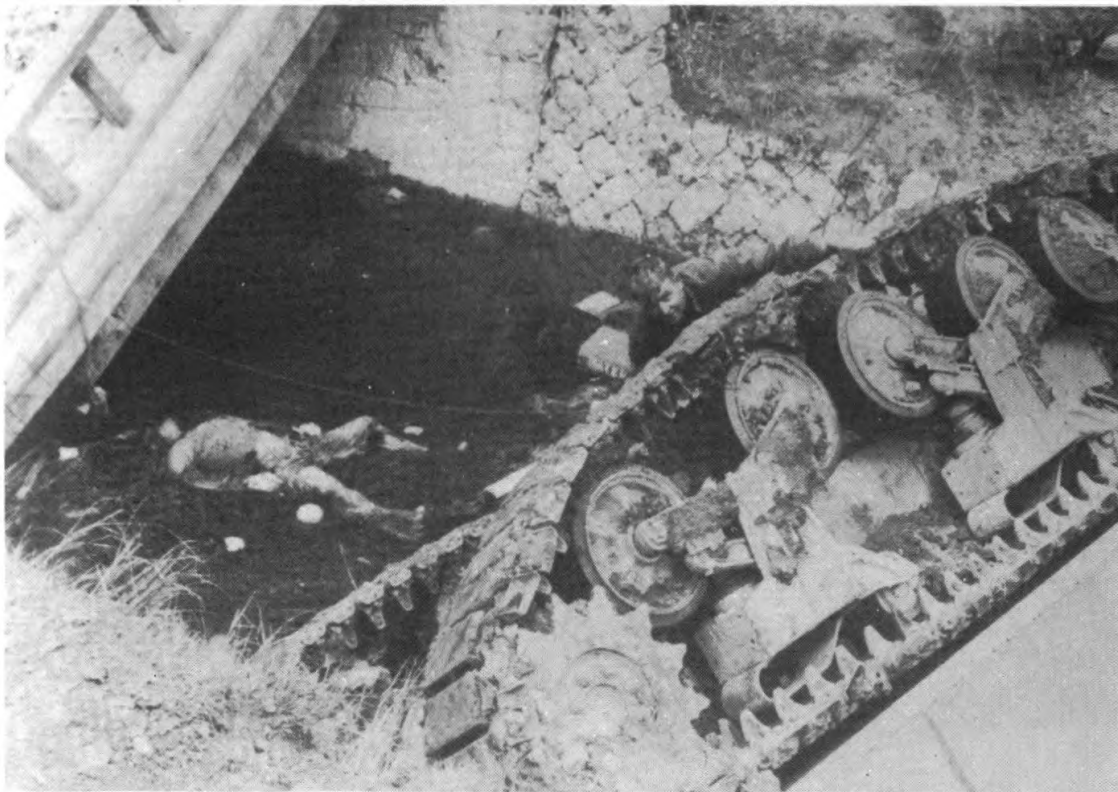
An American Marine comforts another (right) who cries without restraint after witnessing the death of his buddy during heavy fighting on a hillside near Shuri, Jap strongpoint, two miles east of Naha, Okinawa capital.





Soldiers of the U.S. Seventh Division pass a sign warning of possibility of enemy artillery fire as they move up toward positions they will occupy through the night.





A Japanese mine planted on the bridge (upper left) knocked out the U.S. tank in the fighting on Okinawa. t/5 Albert Tillman of Bauxite Ark., inspects the tank—as the body of a dead Jap floats under the bridge.



A Marine Corps tank crashes through houses in Naha, in creating a short cut for Sixth Division Marines into the Japanese-held city. This strategy enables Marines to avoid heavily defended roads.





Wounded troops on Okinawa are given first aid at a forward station. Medical Corpsmen have strung a wire to hold bottles of blood plasma.



Members of a demolition squad place wounded Jap on a stretcher just after "smoking him out" of Okinawa cave. Phosphorous fumes (extreme right) still are drifting from cave entrance.





Shocked and wounded by a Jap mortar shell that blew the clothing from his back, a U.S. Marine is helped to the rear by a companion on the Okinawa fighting line.





**Fires, started by flame-throwing Yank tank (left) blaze around Japanese position on Okinawa as American infantryman (right) is ready to shoot at any Japs attempting to escape.**



**A Marine of the First Division draws a bead on a Jap sniper as the division was engaged in taking Wana Ridge before the town of Shuri, as his companion ducks for cover.**





The end of the war in Europe brought no respite to these Marines engaged in the bitter struggle for Okinawa. This photo, taken on V-E Day, shows one file moving up to the front along the mud of a narrow road while another column of men goes back for a rest period.





A Navy corpsman administers blood plasma to a wounded Marine as the casualty is being carried by stretcher bearers. The left rear bearer holds the plasma bottle aloft. The injured man's right arm has already been attended to.

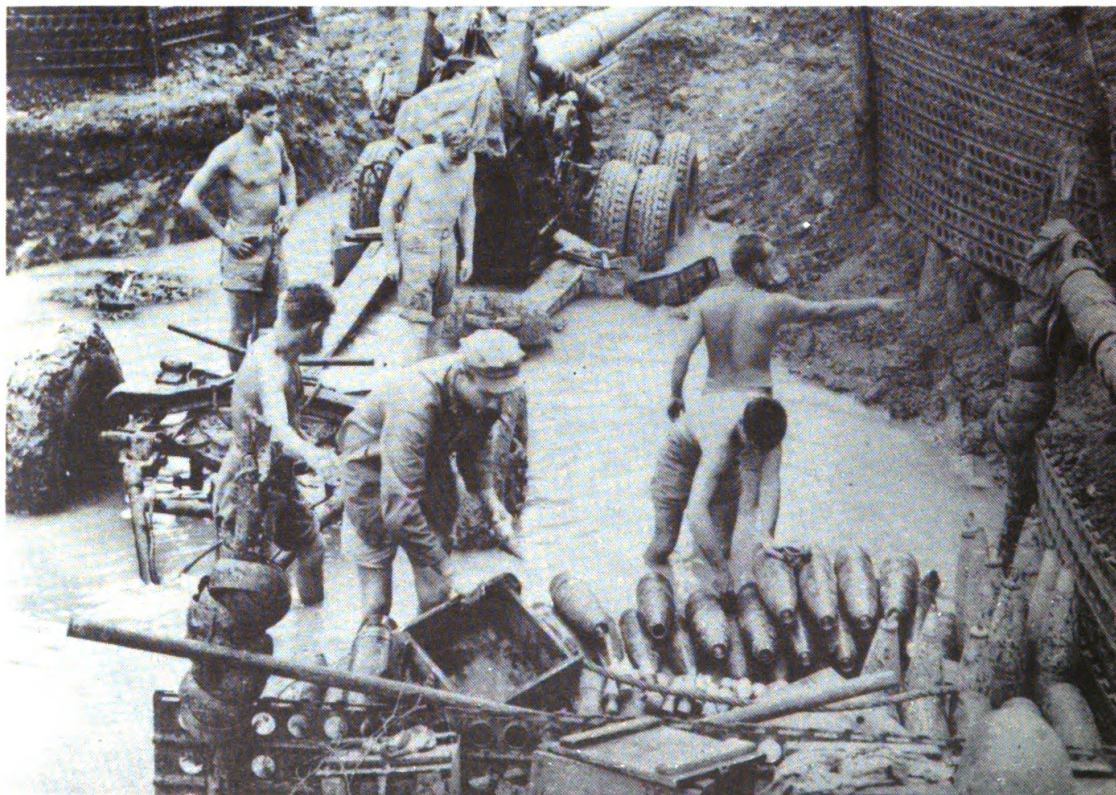


In the shelter of a stone wall in the battered suburbs of Naha, Okinawa capital, a group of tired U.S. 6th Division Marines rests after their drive on enemy forces.





Members of a 10th Army gun crew on Okinawa load the new 75 MM. recoil-less rifle to mark the first time the weapon had been used in the Pacific Ocean area.



Third Division Amphibious Marine Corps 155 MM. gun crew prepares to move from their position on Okinawa to another site with less water.





Sixth Division Marines wash themselves in a water filled crater on a captured Jap airfield. Wrecked Jap fighter lies behind them.



Corp. Perry P. Norsworthy, of Paducah, Kentucky; Pfc. John A. Paglione, Weehawken, N. J. retrieve ammo for 105 M.M. gun buried in mud and water during flood on outskirts of Naha.





A wounded Jap soldier is carried by one of his buddies to a prisoner of war compound, after they had surrendered on Northern Okinawa.





While one of their group holds a white flag and another approaches with hands high, Japanese soldiers surrender to a Sixth Division Marine on Oroku peninsula.



Jap leaders of prisoner of war platoons line up with large cans to receive soup rations for their men at a prisoner of war camp located near Kadena on Okinawa.





Pfc. Terry Paul Moore, of Albuquerque, N. M., hugs the ground during a pause in the advance through Yonabaru, Okinawa. His clothes and equipment are spattered with mud as a result of a fall.



A demolition expert of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing at a base in the Ryukyu Islands, examines a Jap fragmentation grenade placed as a booby trap in the head of cabbage.





A curious Marine examines this battered Japanese power plant, the victim of intense artillery and mortar fire as Leathernecks battled their way to Naha.



An American doughboy (foreground), with rifle ready, waits to move up as a flame-throwing tank of the 96th Infantry Division, burns out Japs hiding in holes along bitterly contested "Big Apple" ridge of Okinawa.





A Japanese prisoner of war sits dejectedly among his fellow prisoners behind the barbed wire fence of the prisoner of war stockade set up by the Sixth Marine Division.





Tay Dodds, PHM2/c of Canton, Ohio, carries a Japanese woman, her broken leg having been set and dressed by Navy doctors, to a waiting stretcher.





This cave captured from the Japs serves as a bomb-proof surgery. (L to R) are Lt. Comdr. R. J. Crawley, of New Orleans, La., surgeon in charge; Lt. (ig) J. H. Dietz, of New York, and PHM1/c R. M. Anderson, of Duluth, Minn.



Natives of this island, taught by the Japanese to fear the Americans, have become friendly under kind treatment. A light is given by Marine MP Pfc Matron V. Burgin of Nicholasville, Ky. To a native.





T/4 Seiyu Higachi (left), of Los Angeles, interpreter for the 24th Division, stands beside his father whom he found on Okinawa. It was their first meeting in eight years. The elder Higachi took his family to Nago, Okinawa when Seiyu was a small boy. The son returned to the States, but the family remained.





The oldest and youngest Japanese prisoners of war taken on this island are seen in this trio. The prisoners' ages (left to right), are 75, 16 and 15.



Lt. Richard K. Jones of Hollywood, Calif., shares his rations with some hungry Japanese children discovered hiding in an abandoned tomb on Okinawa.





Trying to sneak through the lines of the 27th Infantry Division in civilian clothing, these Japs quickly gave up when they encountered an American patrol.





Maj. Gen. C. Shepherd (holding walking stick), commanding the Sixth Marine Division, and Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner (holding camera) commanding general of the Tenth Army, watch from a ridge as their forces captured Naha. Gen. Buckner was killed a few days later.



The ruins of this enemy chapel in the city of Shuri, are mute evidence of the fierce fighting on Okinawa. Viewing the devastation are (L to R), Capt. J. Mendlin, New York, N. Y. and T/4 W. Strickland, Glennville, Ga.





T/Sgt. A. K. Knight, Pennellville, N. Y. (left), and T/Sgt. H. O. Pedersen, Lynbrook, N. Y., explain the operation of a water pump to "Gunto", foreman of a civilian working party, where the two Marines are based.



With a 155 MM. Howitzer in the background, Sgt. J. Anderson (right), Anita, Pa., sits in a Jap barber chair captured near Shure, as Pfc. T. Dexon, (left), Leadhill, Ark., cuts his hair. Both are members of the 363rd F.A.Bn.





This Ricksha in the city of Shuri, Okinawa, provides a comfortable place for S/Sgt. Frank R. Bagley, Chicago, Ill., a motion picture photographer of the 10th Army, to dash off a letter to the folks at home.



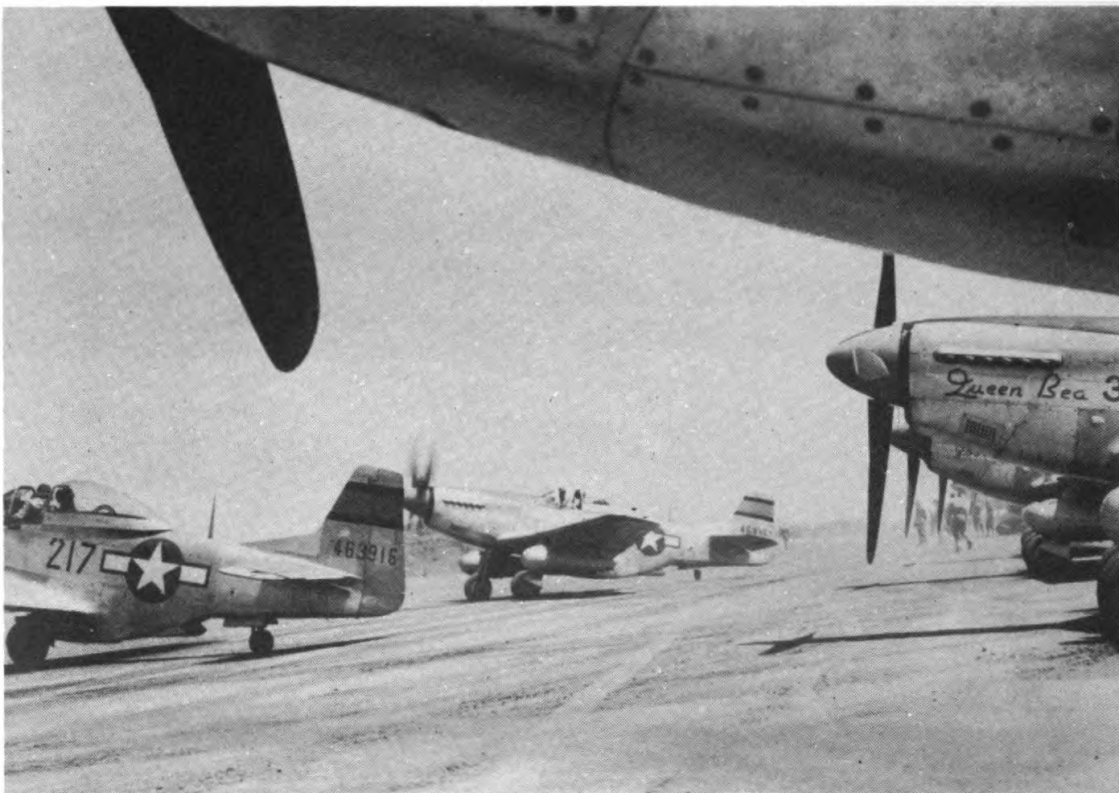


Winging over Naha, a First Marine Division Aerial photographer shoots pictures from a "grasshopper". Sunken shipping lies along the shore of the harbor.



On Yontan airfield, Marines examine an abandoned Jap "Baka" bomb. The weapon, equipped with wings, fins and tail assembly, carries a lone pilot on a suicide mission. The rocket propelled bomb is launched from an airplane.





7th Fighter Command Mustang fighters taxi to the Okinawa airstrip for the takeoff on their first escort mission with the B-29's striking Tokyo.



The shattered wreckage of American transport planes clutter Yontan airfield in Okinawa after an attack by Japanese airborne troops. A small number of the enemy managed to land but was eliminated by American troops.





**Lt. Col. R. P. Ross Jr., from Frederick, Md., places the American flag atop Shuri Castle on Okinawa. The same flag was the first to be raised over Cape Gloucester and Peleliu by the First Marine Division.**





Two members of a special weapons company of the Sixth Marine Division on Okinawa advance through smoke toward the entrance of a cave seared by flame-thrower carried by man at the left.

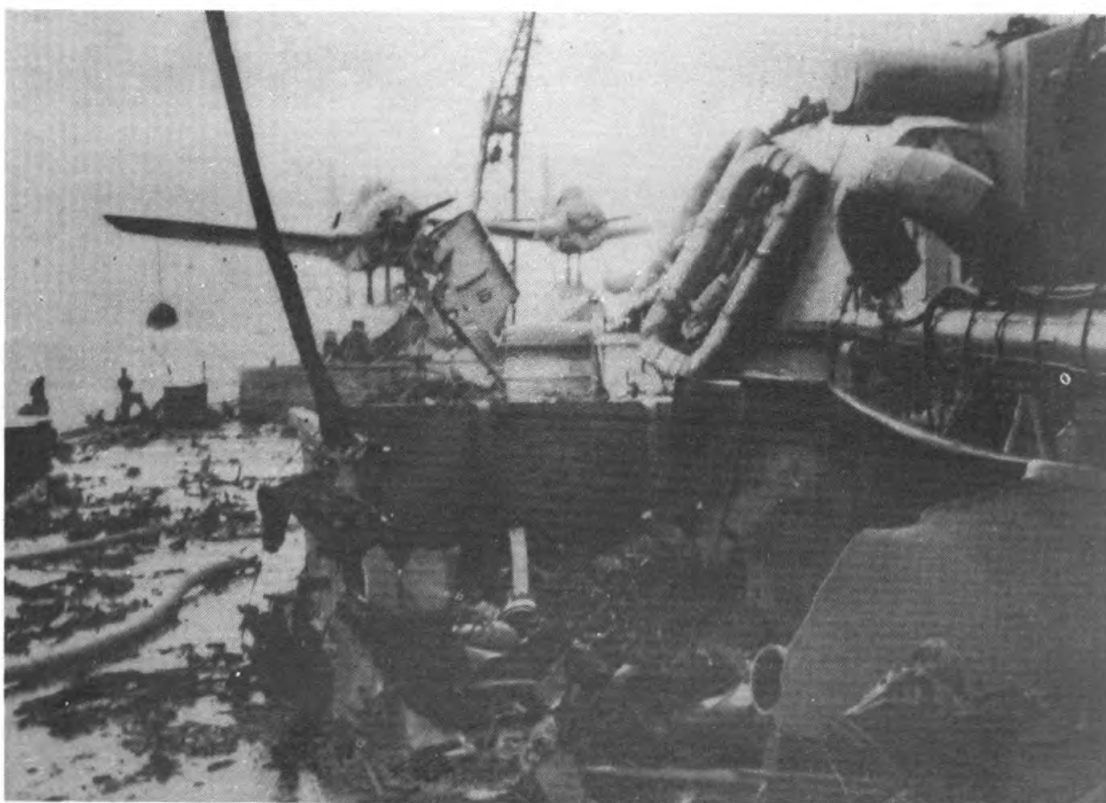


Surrounded by their equipment, including machine guns, these airborne troops wait on the runway of an Okinawa airfield for the order to emplane for Atsugi airfield near Tokyo.





Crewmen of an American Battleship stand on the fantail and watch as anti-aircraft fire is brought to bear on a Jap suicide plane (arrow) which was downed before it could hit its target.



This is the scene after a Jap suicide plane crashed aft of the main deck on the U.S.S. Nevada, during operations off Okinawa. Fires which spread over the area were quickly brought under control.





The late Ernie Pyle, shares cigarettes with some First Division Marines as they rest at a roadside. Endearred to American foot soldiers throughout the world. Pyle was instantly killed by Jap machine gun fire on Ie Jima.



Ernie Pyle (third from left) unarmed but with courage in his heart, is shown as he went out on patrol with some U. S. Marines. It was while on one of these patrols that he was killed.





Halting for a moment during his jeep-tour of the beachhead, noted war correspondent Ernie Pyle chats with his "chauffeur", Pfc. J. P. Murray of the Marines, who hails from Winthrop, Mass.



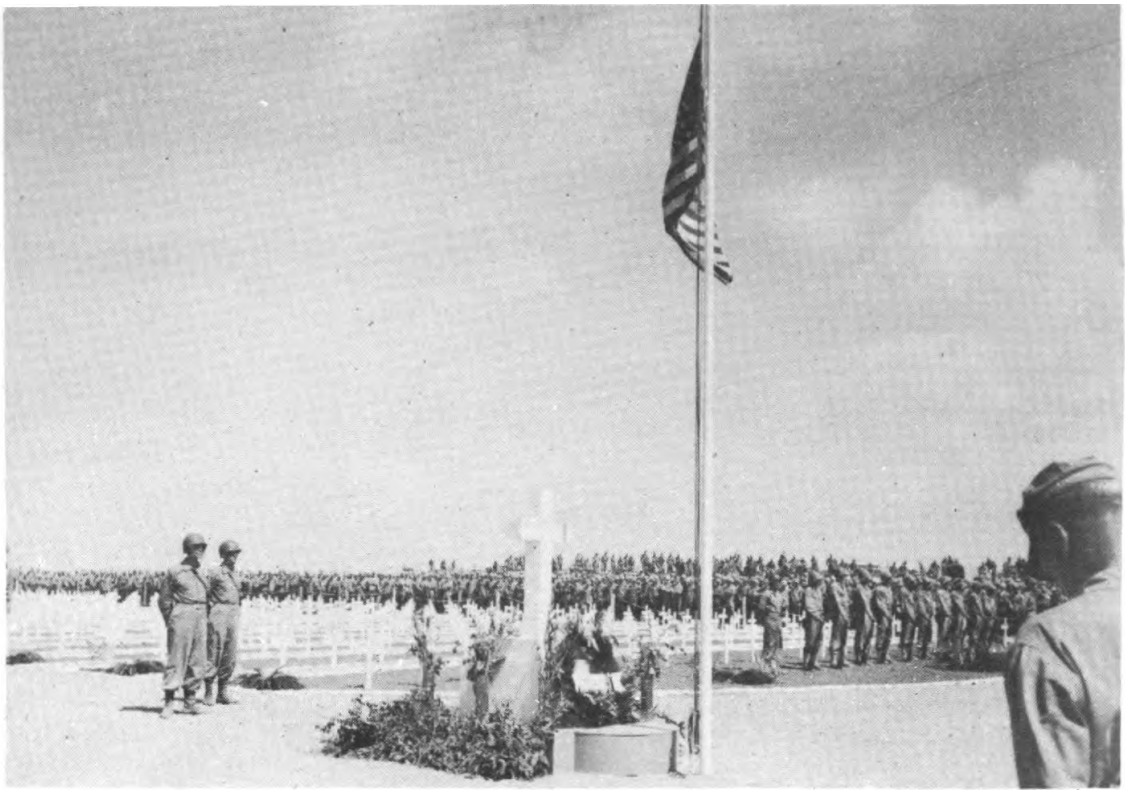


Final rites for U. S. War Correspondent Ernie Pyle killed by a Jap machine gunner on Ie Shima April 18, 1945, are held on the enemy island. Chaplain N. B. Saucier of Coffeyville, Kans. (at microphone), reads the final benediction on April 20.



Three buglers of the 77th Infantry Division, U. S. 10th Army, blow taps after a permanent memorial to Ernie Pyle was unveiled. The memorial, erected by the 77th Division, has been placed on the exact spot where Pyle was killed.





**The American flag floats at half mast as Marines of the Sixth Division dedicate a cemetery to their dead on a hill overlooking Okinawa beach where the U. S. assault forces landed.**



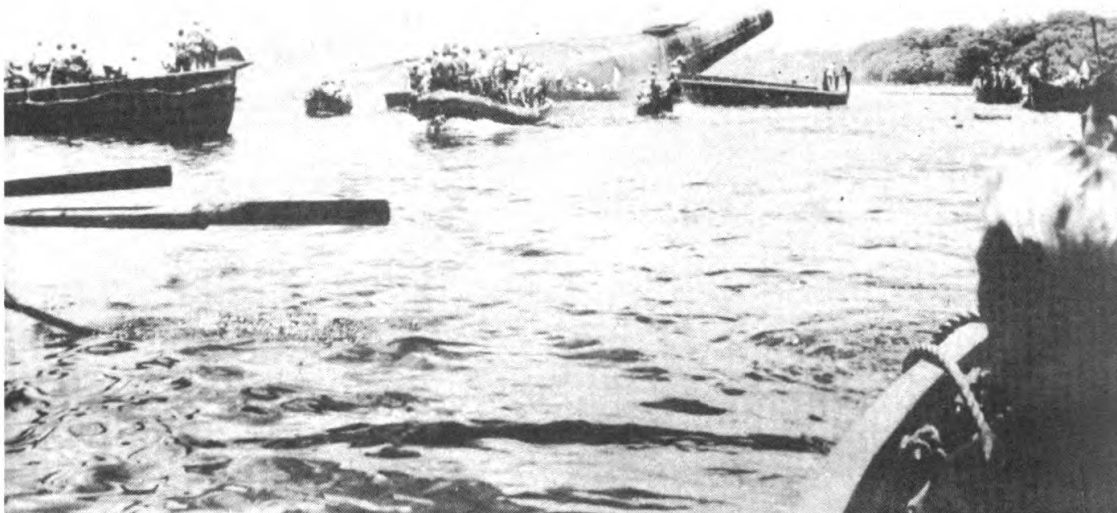
**The Stars and Stripes wave at half mast over the 7th Division cemetery on Okinawa in memory of those Americans who gave their lives to conquer this island.**



## *Aircraft Carriers and Troopships*

The 21,936-ton Troopship Pres. Coolidge was sunk by a mine in the South Pacific with the loss of only 4 of 4,000 troops aboard. From this point on U. S. Aircraft Carriers protected our troopships with an umbrella of all types of aircraft. Invasion after invasion, such ships as the Lexington, Saratoga, Hornet and many others fought off Jap suicidal attacks and paved the way for complete victory in the Pacific.





From boats and rafts and from the water, soldiers, who abandoned the S.S. President Coolidge after the transport hit a mine in a South Pacific harbor, look back as the huge liner slips from the reef upon which her captain drove her.

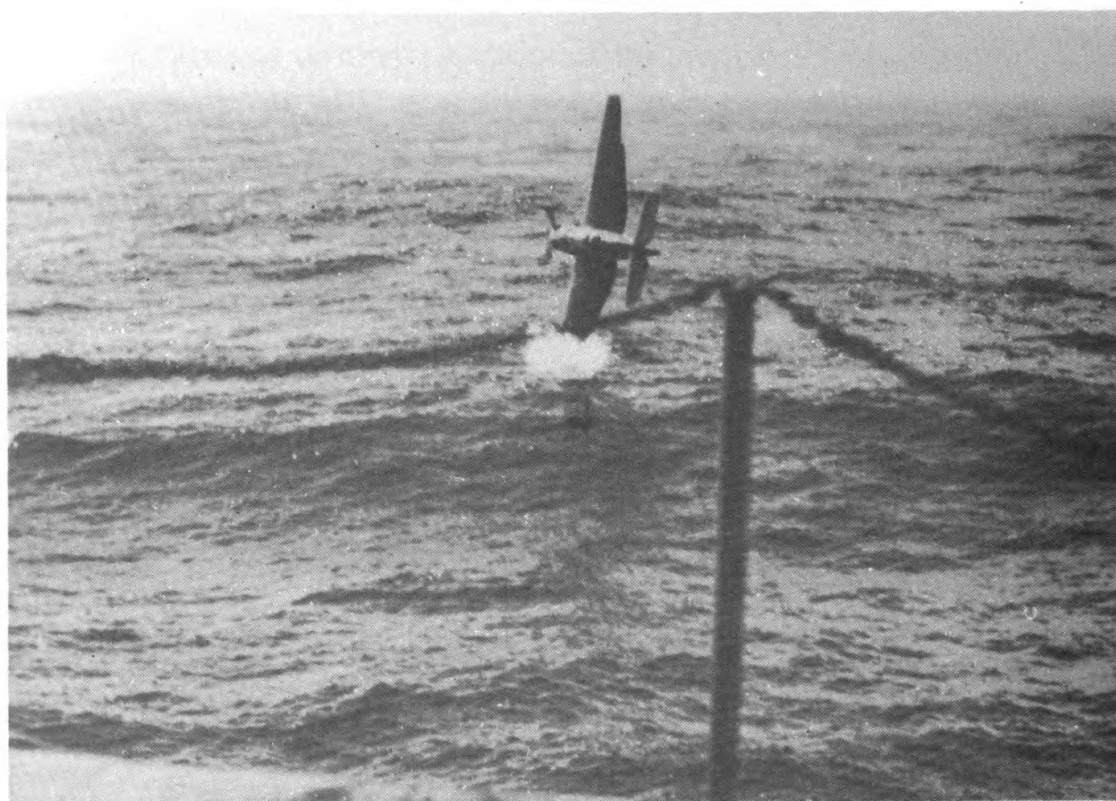


Her decks empty of men, her life davits empty of boats, a wisp of smoke curling from a funnel, the transport President Coolidge slides under the water of a South Pacific island harbor, victim of a mine.



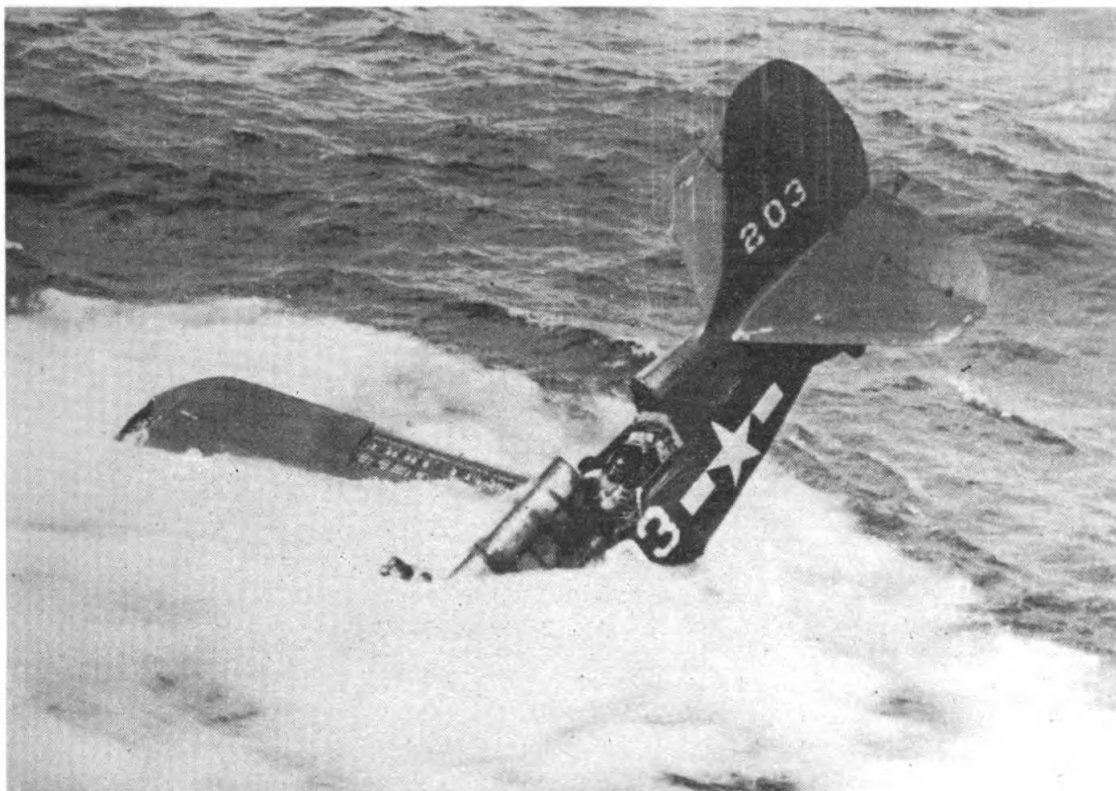


Most of them soaked with water and smeared with oil, survivors of the S.S. President Coolidge, transport which sank in the South Pacific, shove off for shore in a landing boat. The ship lists behind them.



This Navy Avenger plane catches its wing tip in the sea as it attempts to make a sharp bank turn beside an unidentified aircraft carrier during battle action in the Pacific. The ship crashed but its four crewmen escaped unhurt.



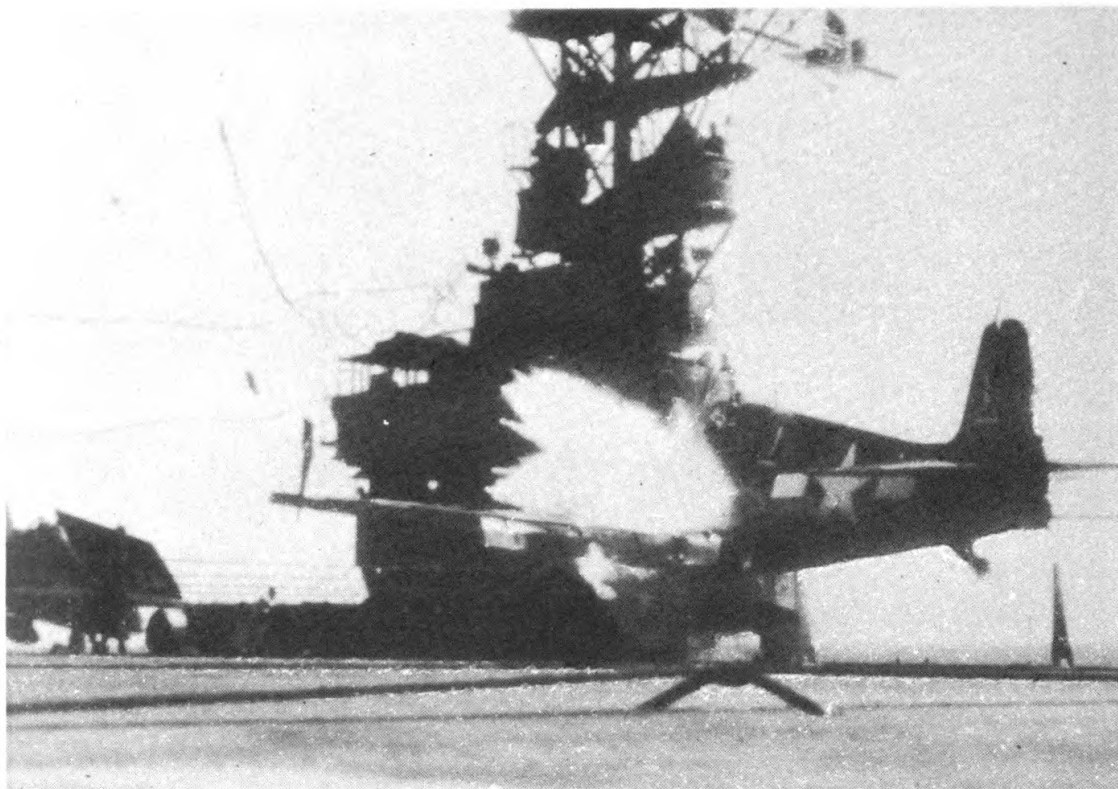


A pilot and crewman of the U. S. Pacific Fleet escape from their battered airplane. The pilot can be seen at the left of the greenhouse and his crewman to the right, emerging from the ship. Both men were rescued.

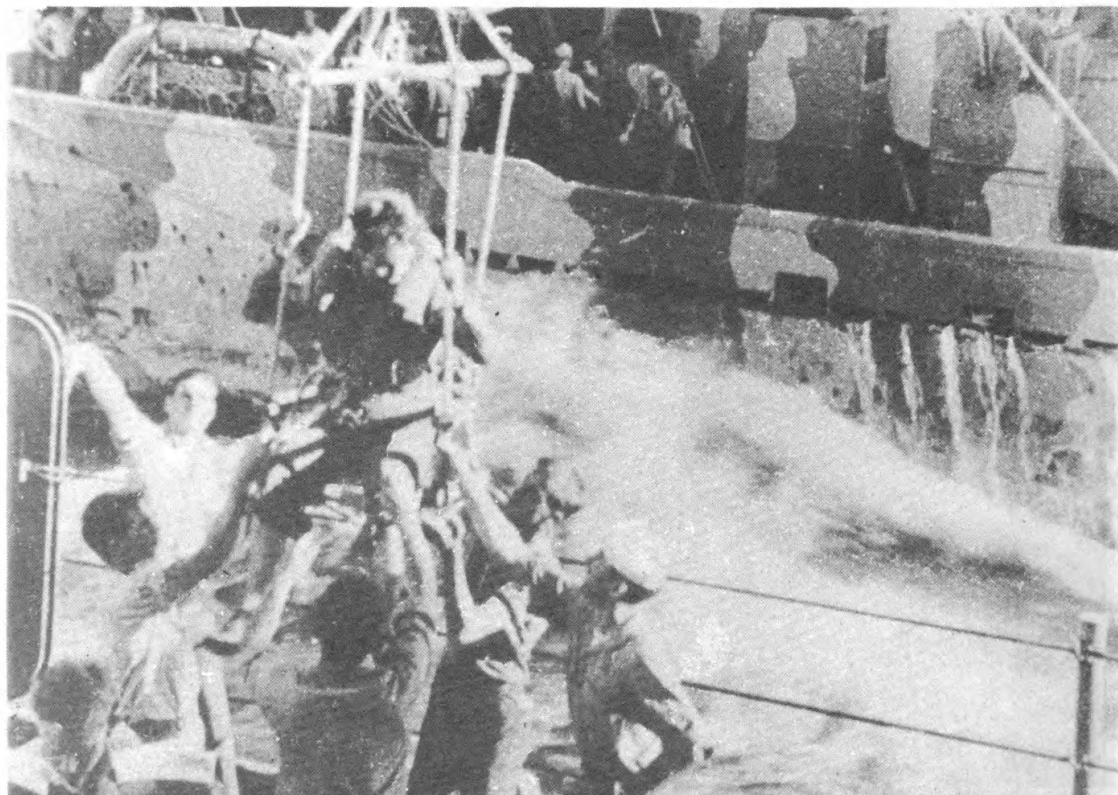


After fighting three years without sustaining any bomb hits the U.S.S. Saratoga received seven hits causing her flight deck to resemble an inferno.





Flames burst forth from a Navy Hellcat as it speeds across the deck of a carrier. The plane missed the arresting cable and crashed into the island at the side of the deck. The pilot Lt. (jg) Wm. G. Bailey, of Wilson, S. C., was unhurt.



A wounded member of the ill-fated U. S. aircraft carrier Hornet is transferred to a U. S. destroyer under way at sea. The wounded man comes aboard the destroyer on a breeches buoy seat.



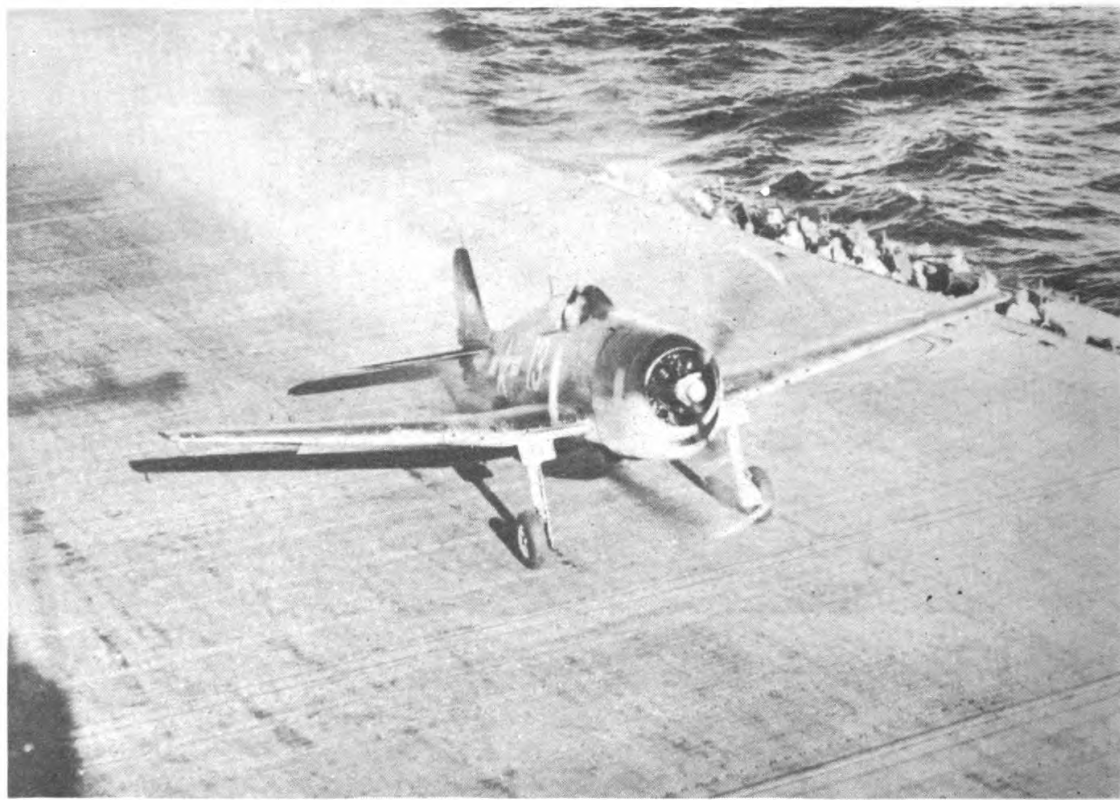


**This is a scene on the flight deck of the U.S.S. Lexington, 33,000-ton airplane carrier, before being lost in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The Lexington exploded and sank as the result of heavy bombing by enemy planes.**





Shrapnel flies through the air after a bomb dropped accidentally by a torpedo bomber, explodes on the flight deck. The man lying on the edge of the deck was hit, and died a few minutes later.

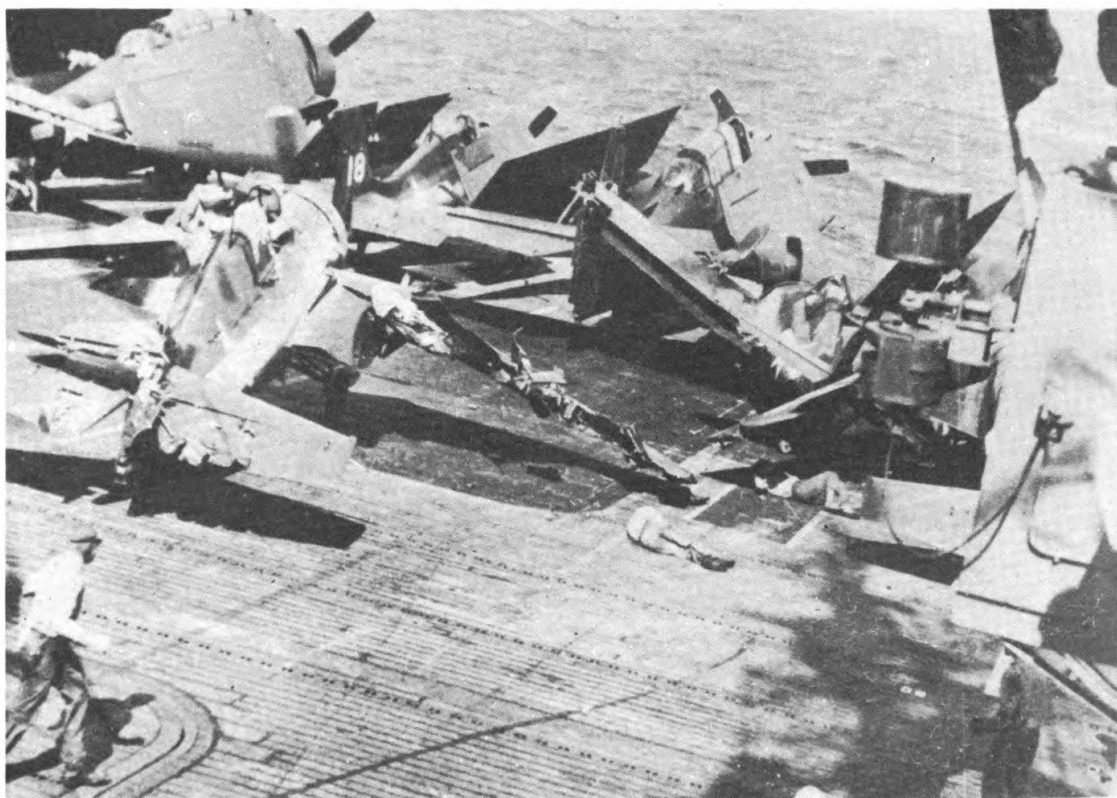


Number 13 proved to be this navy Hellcat pilot's lucky number as he makes a safe landing on a carrier trailing smoke. His plane was damaged in aerial combat with the Japs over Wake island during the attack on the Jap base.





A firefighter climbs onto the wing of a burning Helldiver to rescue the pilot (in cockpit), after the plane crashed and burst into flames on the deck of an Essex class carrier in the Pacific. The gunner, already has escaped.



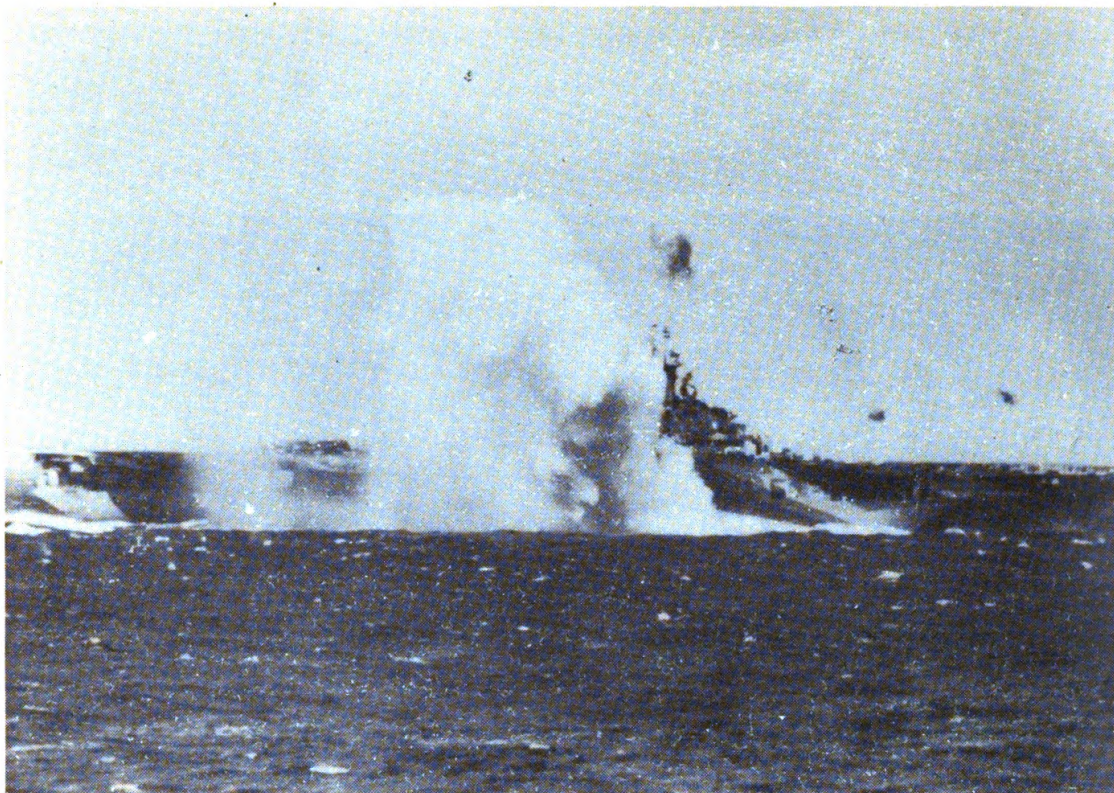
Flight deck crewmen move in to assist stunned comrades (right, center), as plane, running wild after arresting gear failed to catch it during landing on Pacific fleet carrier, heads toward other planes on deck.



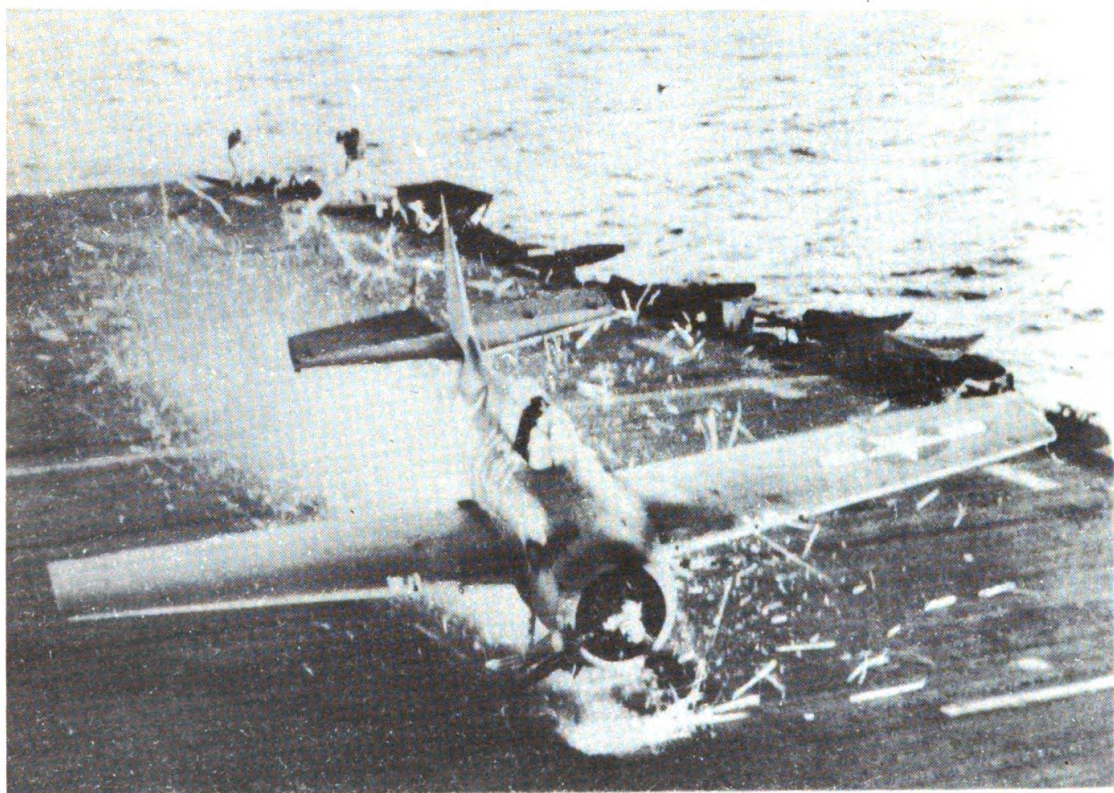


This wounded man is helped down to the deck from a jack-stay rigged between this vessel and his stricken ship during an engagement between a task unit of the U. S. Pacific Fleet and the Japanese.



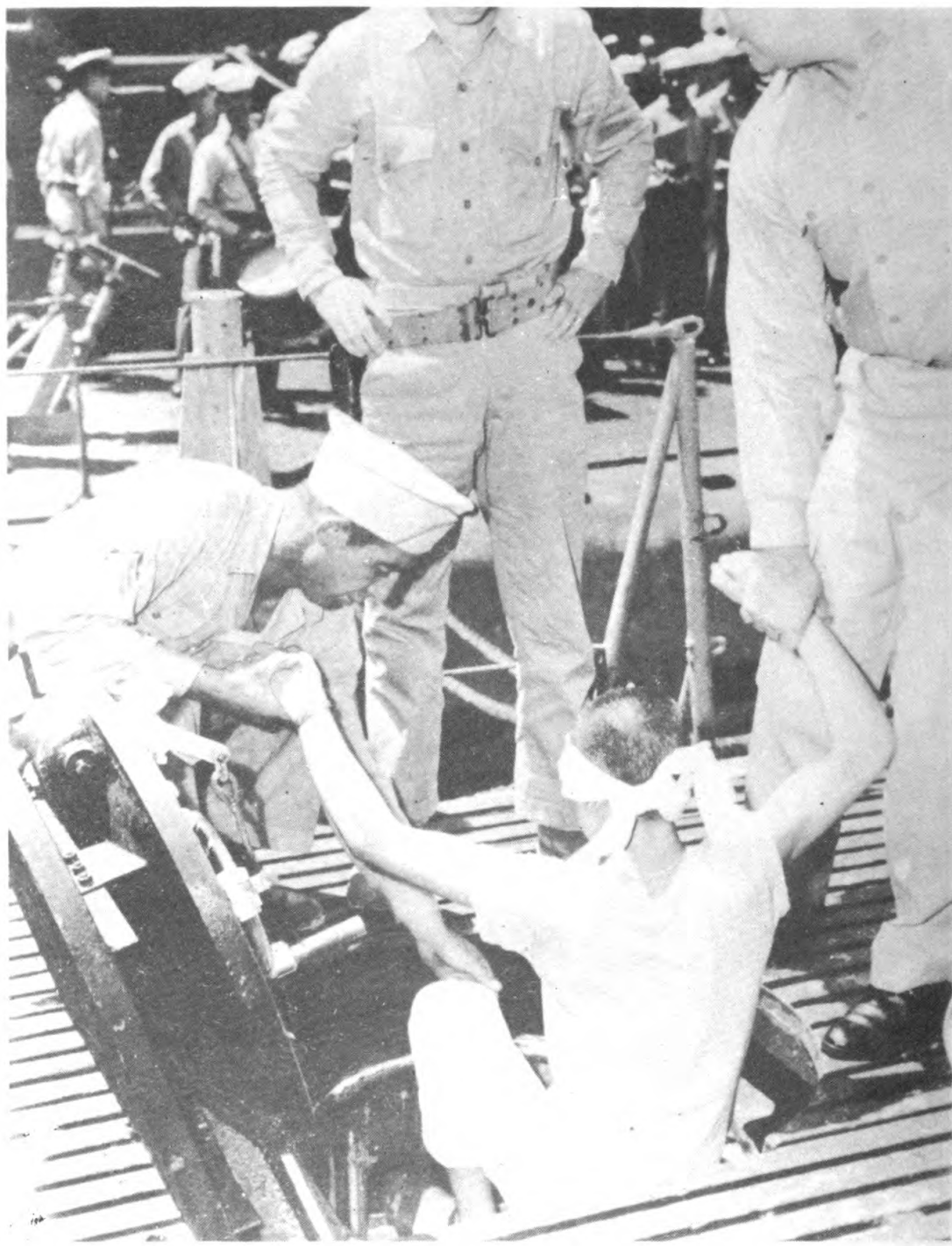


A Jap suicide plane crash dives alongside the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Ticonderoga in a near miss during an attack on the flattop off the coast of Luzon.



A Wildcat fighter plane, coming in for a landing on a carrier, runs into trouble, and its propeller splinters the wooden flight deck, leaving a trail of kindling. The pilot was unhurt and the plane slightly damaged.



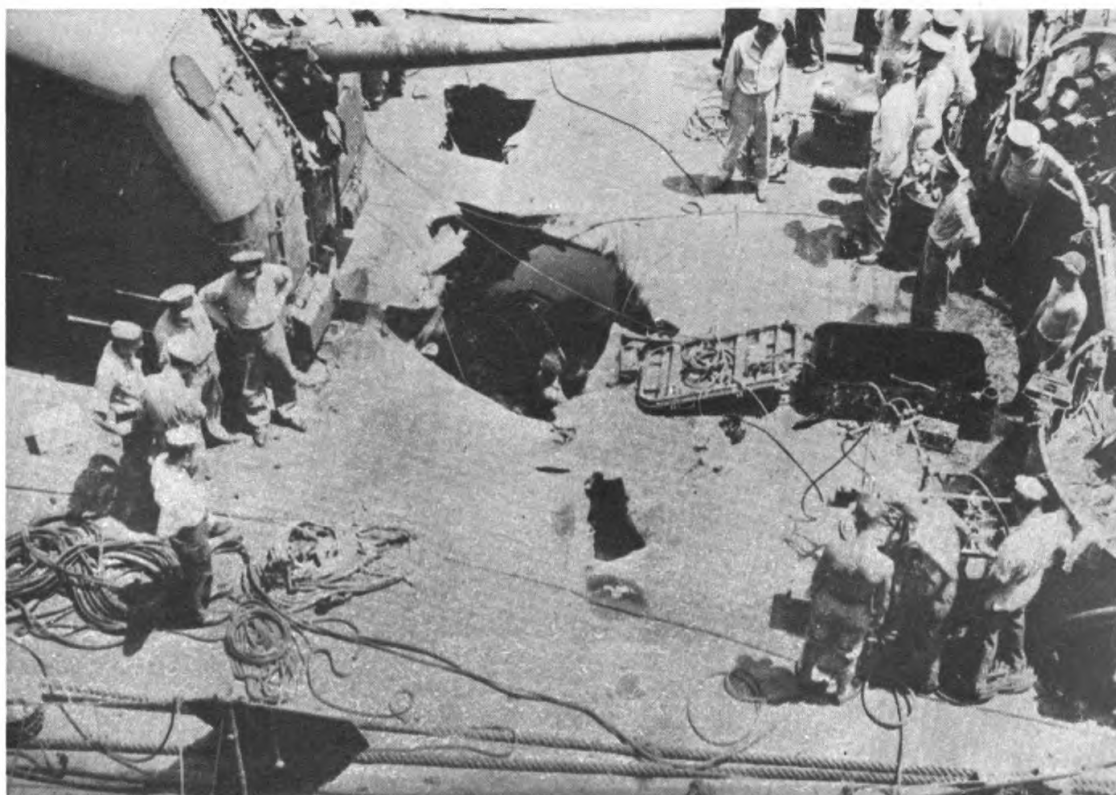


Marines help to the submarine deck a blindfolded Jap prisoner, one of four picked up by the American craft after it sank an enemy ship. This transfer of custody, from Navy to Marines, took place when the sub, not identified, arrived at an unnamed base.



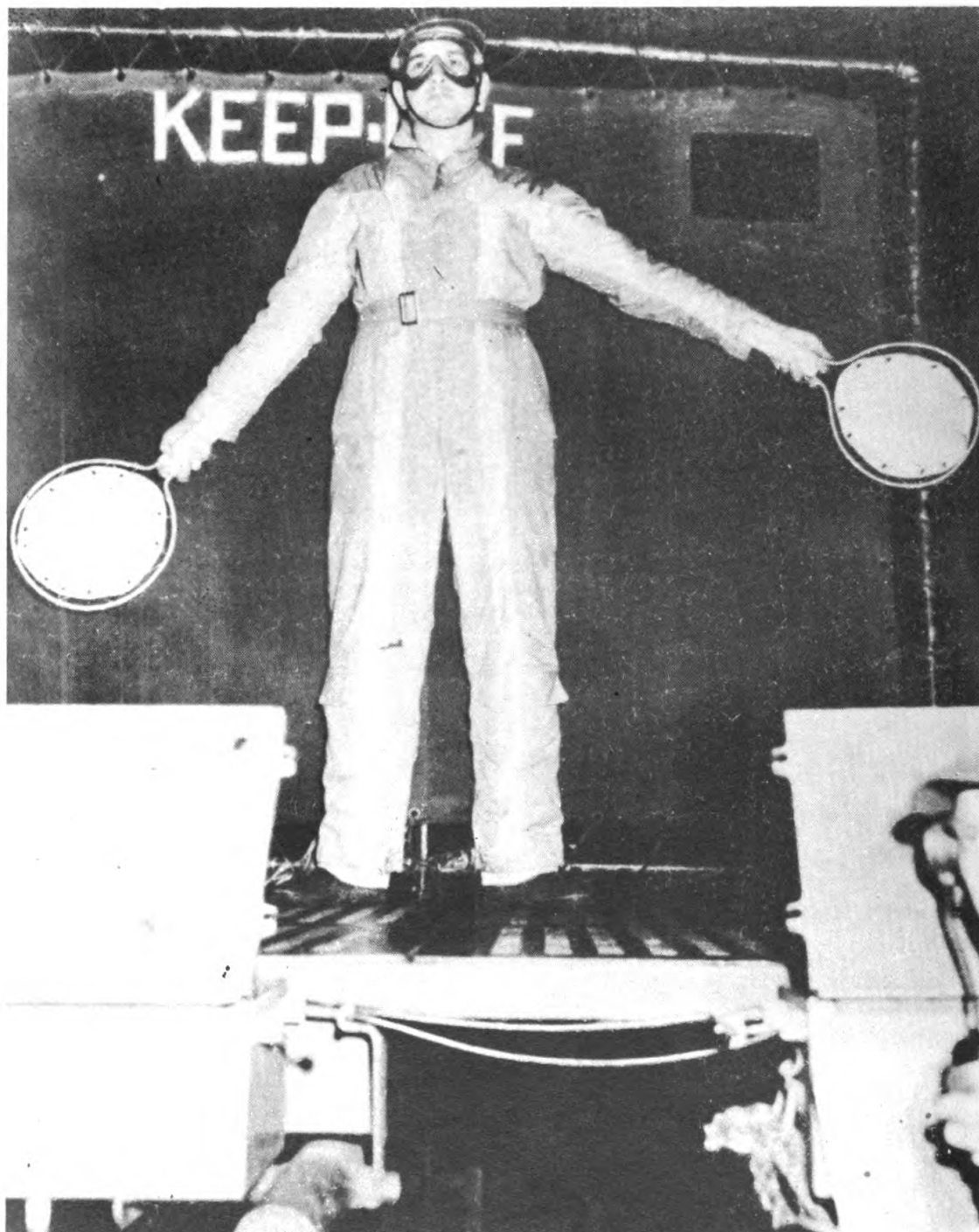


A Jap patrol bomber burns after being forced down at sea off the west coast of Kyushu by U. S. Navy Coronado bombers. The enemy warplane was trying to flee to its home base when it was attacked, and destroyed.



The after deck of the Destroyer Halsey Powell shows the imprint of the Japanese suicide plane which almost sunk the ship off Kyushu. The plane and bomb went through the deck, the crew's quarters, and out the side of the hull.





Called "Ghost Man", Lt. Cmdr. Edward Heck, Jr., of Carthage, Mo., landing signal officer aboard an Essex class carrier in the Pacific, wears his fluorescent striped suit and paddles to signal in a naval night fighter returning from a night mission.





**This tailless superfortress, forced down in the Pacific Ocean southwest of Guam, is sinking after 10 surviving members of its crew had escaped in rubber life rafts. They were rescued by a destroyer escort ship.**



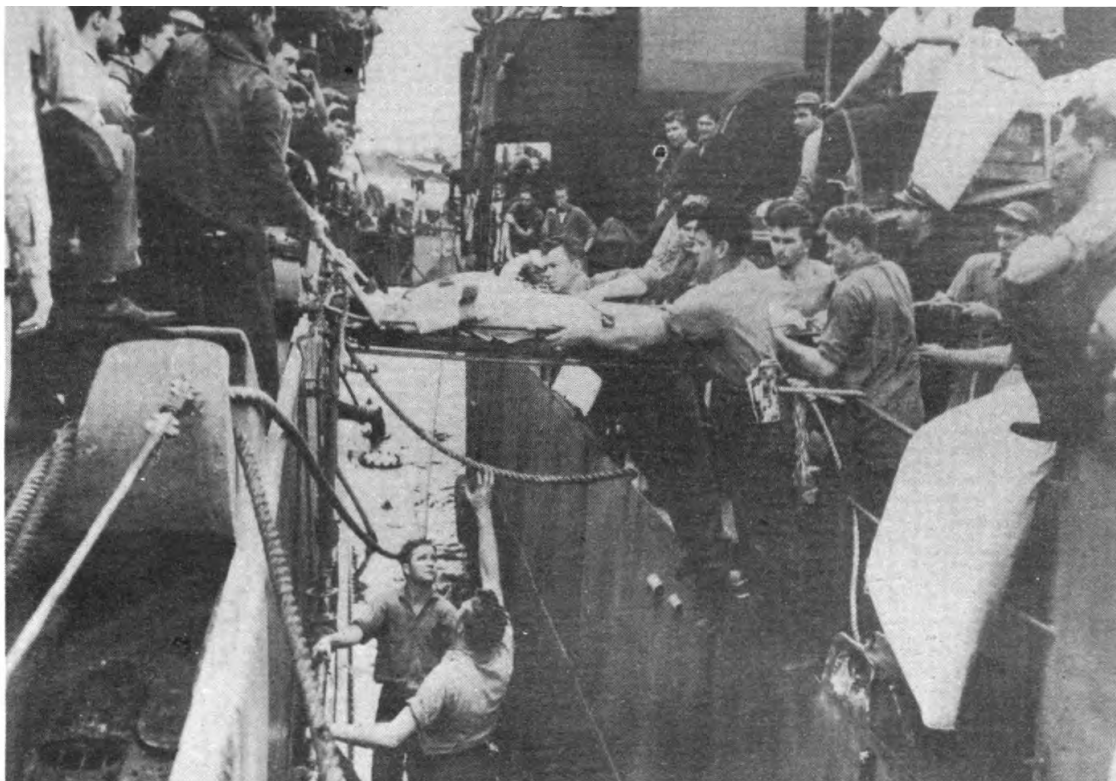
**Willing hands help this crewman, of a damaged PBV, as he prepares to leap to the safety of an American submarine. Yank subs always have time to go to the rescue of downed fliers.**



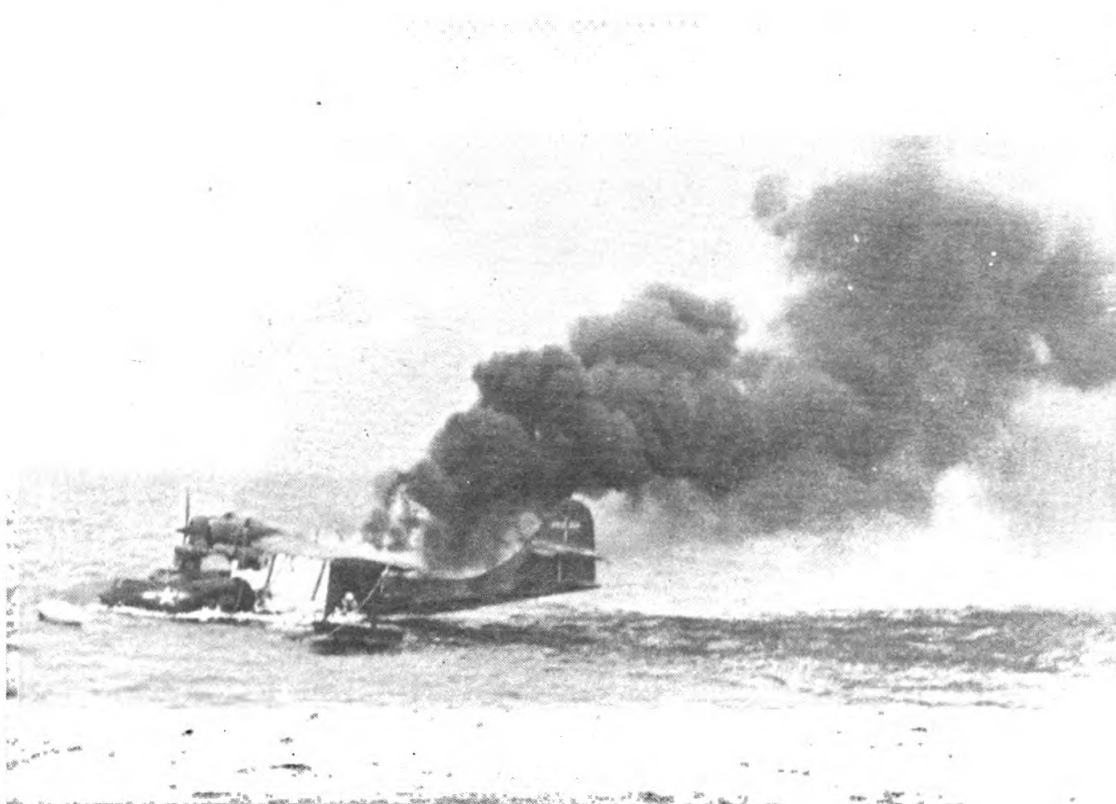


Two members, of a downed U. S. Navy patrol bomber, cling to the rope of a rescuing submarine as two sub crewmen stand alongside. The sub sighted the crewmen off the coast of Japan and went to their aid.





Willing hands transfer a wounded man from the U.S.S. Nevada, to an amphibious craft for further transfer to a Navy hospital ship. The Nevada continued in the fight and silenced a Jap shore battery.



After rescuing her crew off the coast of Japan, an American submarine set this crippled PBV afire with her guns. Sub crews scan the sea for downed fliers as they go about their job of destroying Jap shipping.





U. S. Navy bombers caught these Japanese P. T. boats moored two miles off the southern coast of Kyushu. A pattern of bombs marks the water around the craft which are about 60 feet long, carry two torpedo tubes and from four to eight depth charges.

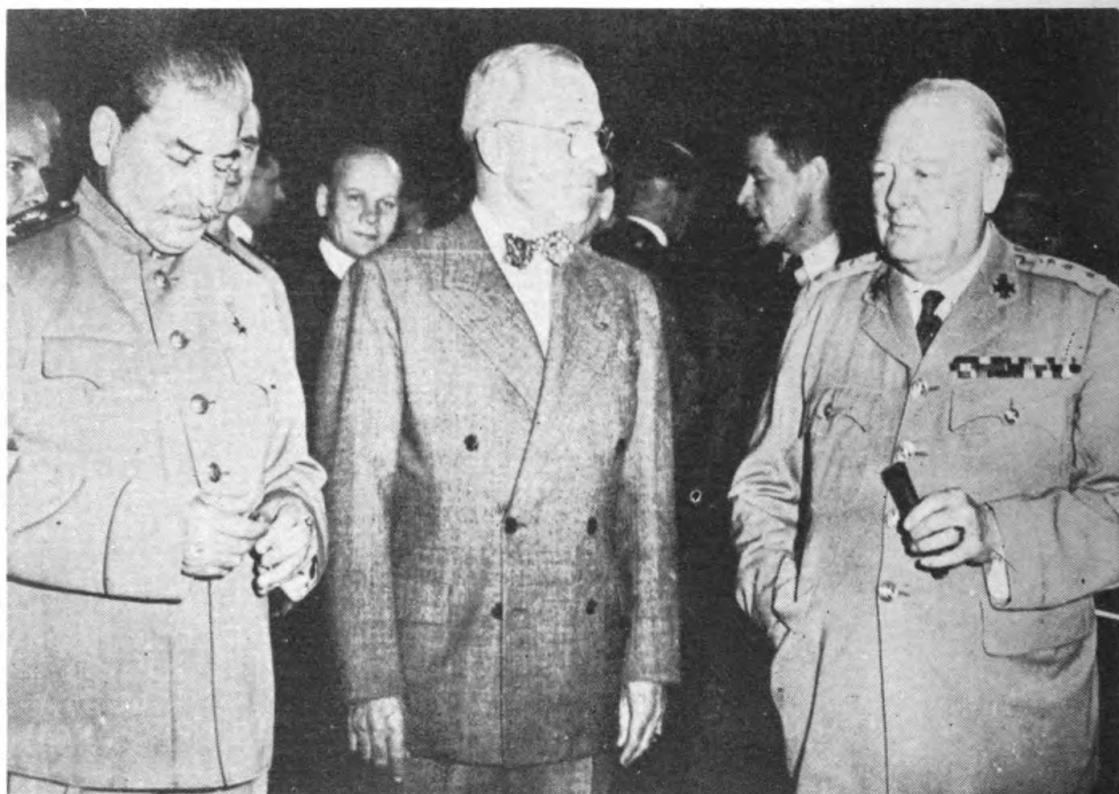


## *The Potsdam Conference*

The meeting of the leaders of the United States, England and Russia took place in July, 1945. President Truman presided at this conference and told the leaders of the Allied countries the intended use of the Atomic bomb.

This final meeting of the Big 3 sealed Japan's doom. President Truman with his diplomacy and tact made an indelible impression upon Premier Stalin and new Prime Minister Attlee.





Marshal Stalin, President Truman and Mr. Churchill pose for a photograph before taking their seats at the conference table.



Marshal Josef Stalin, President Harry S. Truman, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and their interpreters engage in informal conversation prior to the opening of Big Three meeting in Potsdam area, Germany.





The first meeting of the Big Three Conference took place on 17th July 1945 at Potsdam. Photo shows; Marshal Stalin greeting Mr. Churchill in the conference room.





Leaders of the Allied Nations are shown seated around the conference table in Germany to discuss the quickest way of disposing of Japan as an aggressive nation.



Members of the combined chiefs of staff are shown seated at the table during the fourth day of the big three conference in Potsdam, Germany.



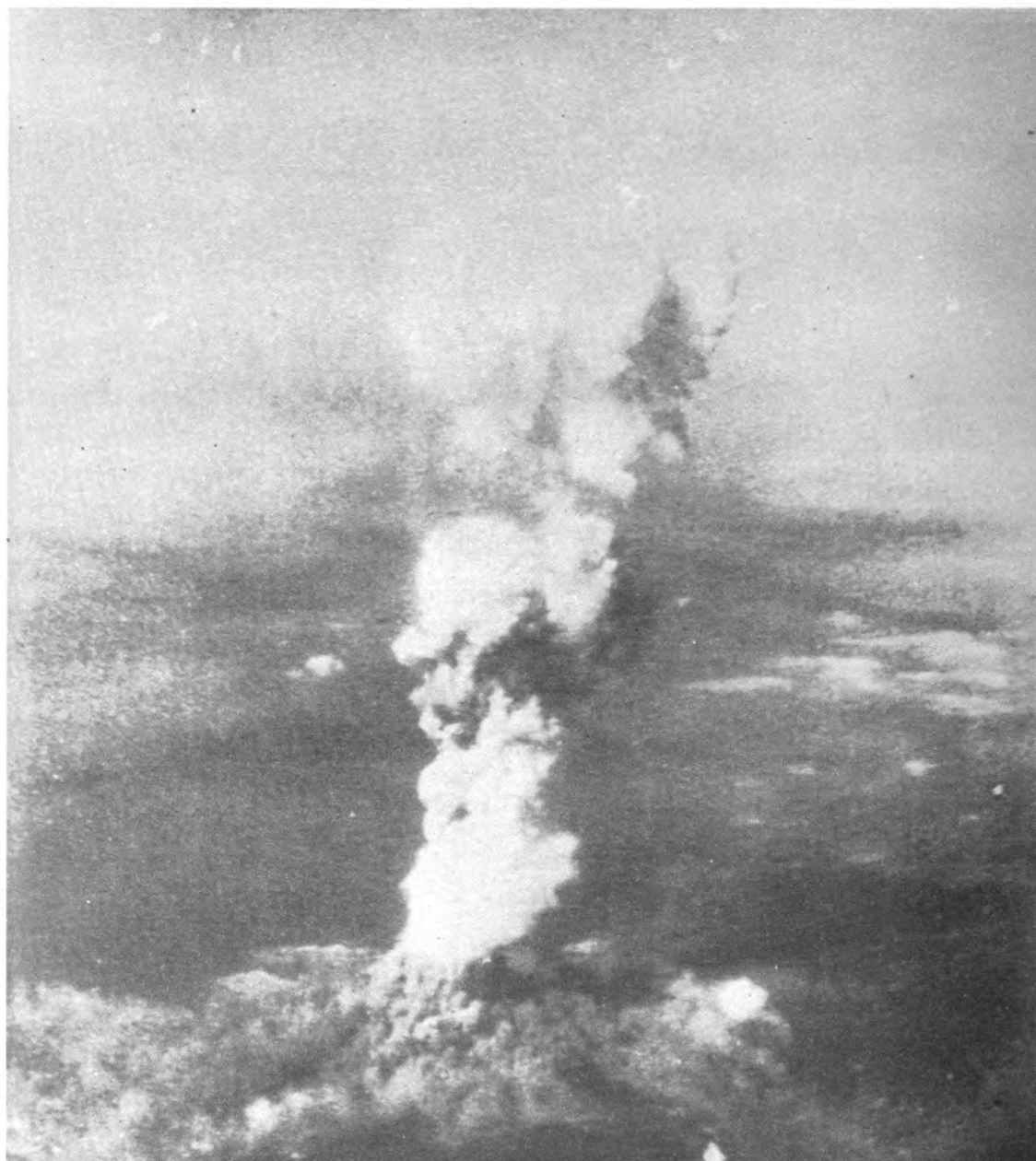
## *The Atomic Bomb*

The launching of the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima, Japan on August 5, 1945 began a new era in bombing. The utter destruction wrought by the release of this energy will go down in history as one of the phenomena of Allied ingenuity.

On August 9, 1945 a second Atomic Bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, even more powerful than the first.

Timed to explode at an altitude of about 1500 feet the Atomic Bomb devastated areas for miles around.





A tall column of smoke billows 20,000 feet above Hiroshima, Japan, after the first atom bomb strike by American Air Forces on August 6, 1945. A cloud of smoke 10,000 feet in diameter covers a part of the city at base of column.





**This aerial view of Hiroshima shows nearly total destruction after the atomic bombing. All but a few, scattered structures in this section of Hiroshima, Honshu port city of Japan, have virtually disappeared in this aerial view after the atomic bombing.**



**This aerial view of Hiroshima shows nearly total destruction after the atomic bombing. All but a few, scattered structures in this section of Hiroshima, Honshu port city of Japan, have virtually disappeared in this aerial view after the atomic bombing.**





A billowing cloud of white smoke rising from the bursting of an atomic bomb dropped by American Army Air Force fliers obscures a large part of the city of Hiroshima. Photo was made from 25,000 feet elevation after bomb had hit mark on August 6, 1945.





The Superfortress atom bomb attack on the Japanese industrial city of Hiroshima left this mass of twisted steel and this gutted building standing in acres of desolation.

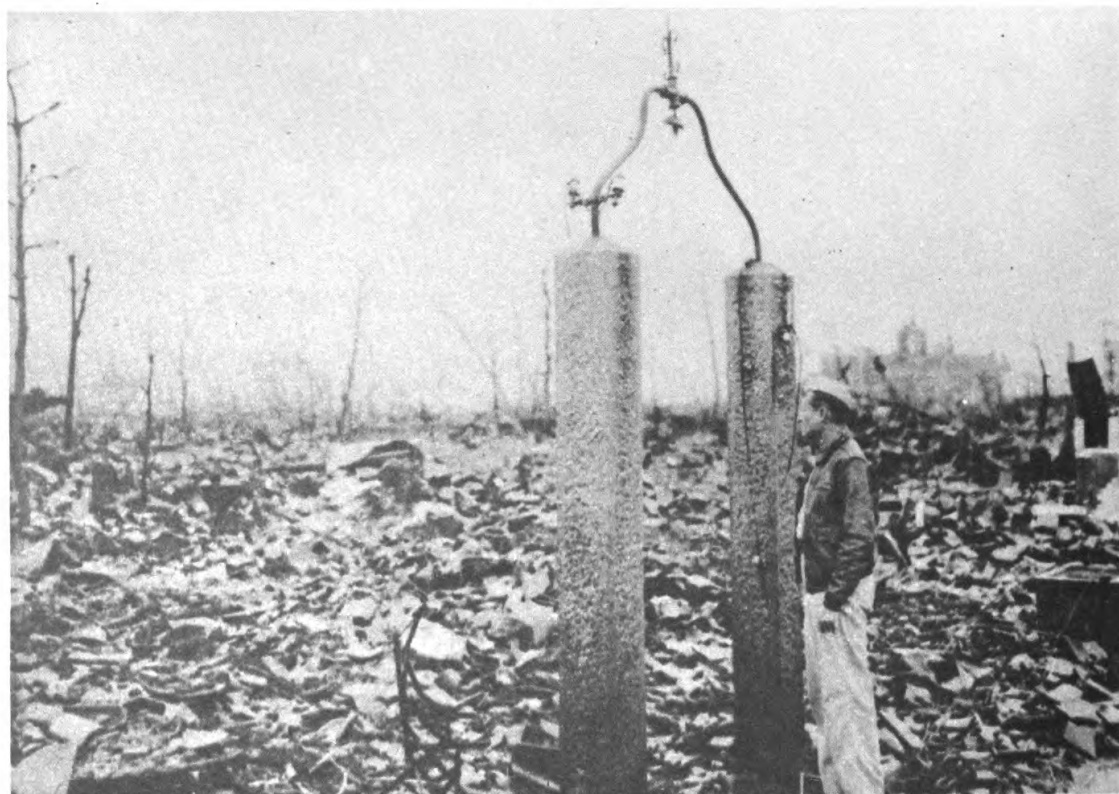


An Allied war correspondent stands in the rubble that was Hiroshima, one of Japan's key industrial cities, looking at the ruins of a motion picture house. City was hit with first atomic bomb dropped from American Superfortress.



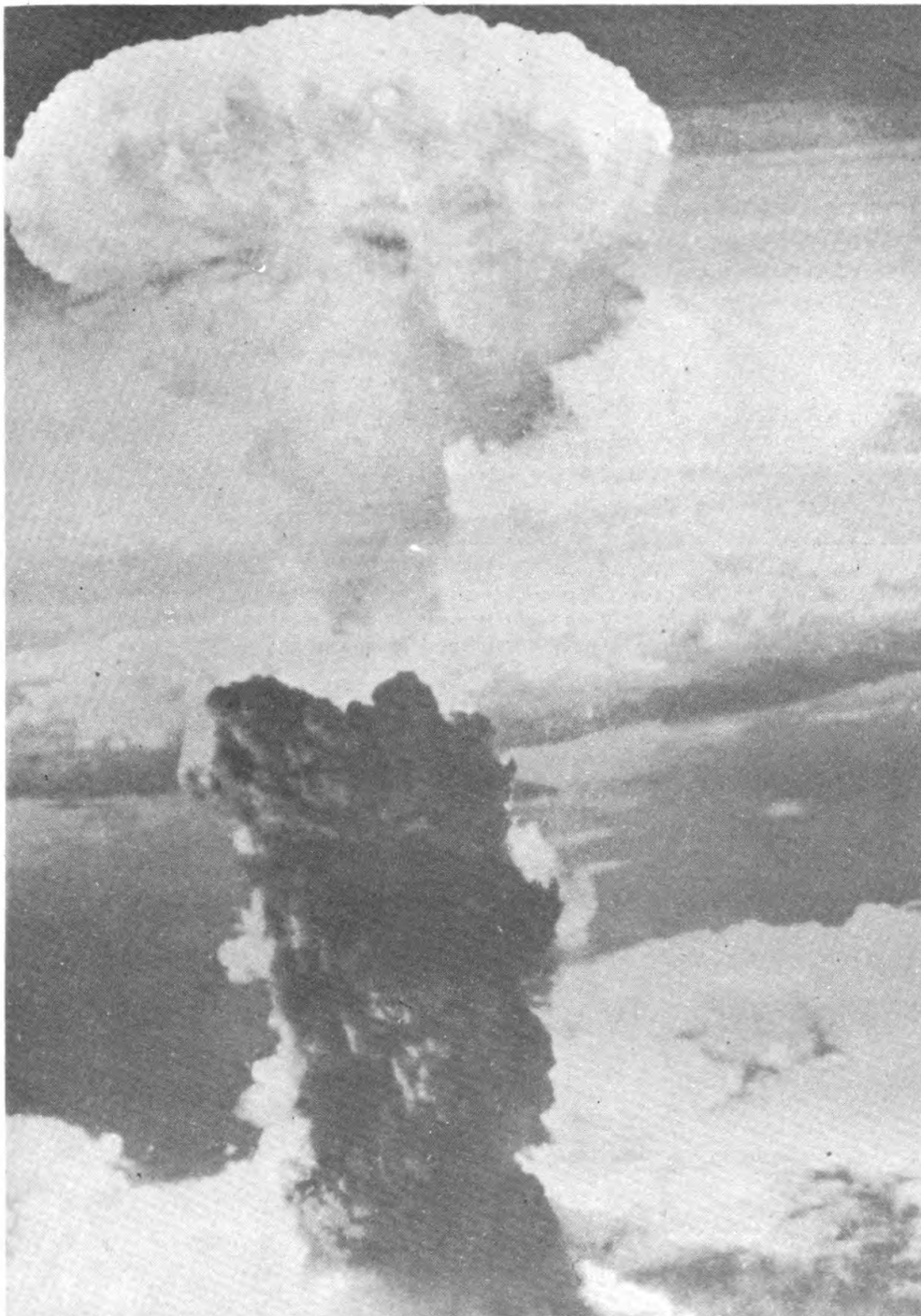


Hirokuni Dazai, leader of the Hiroshima local police, tells American interviewers his version of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Arriving in the city 40 minutes after the bomb landed, he was injured by falling timbers.



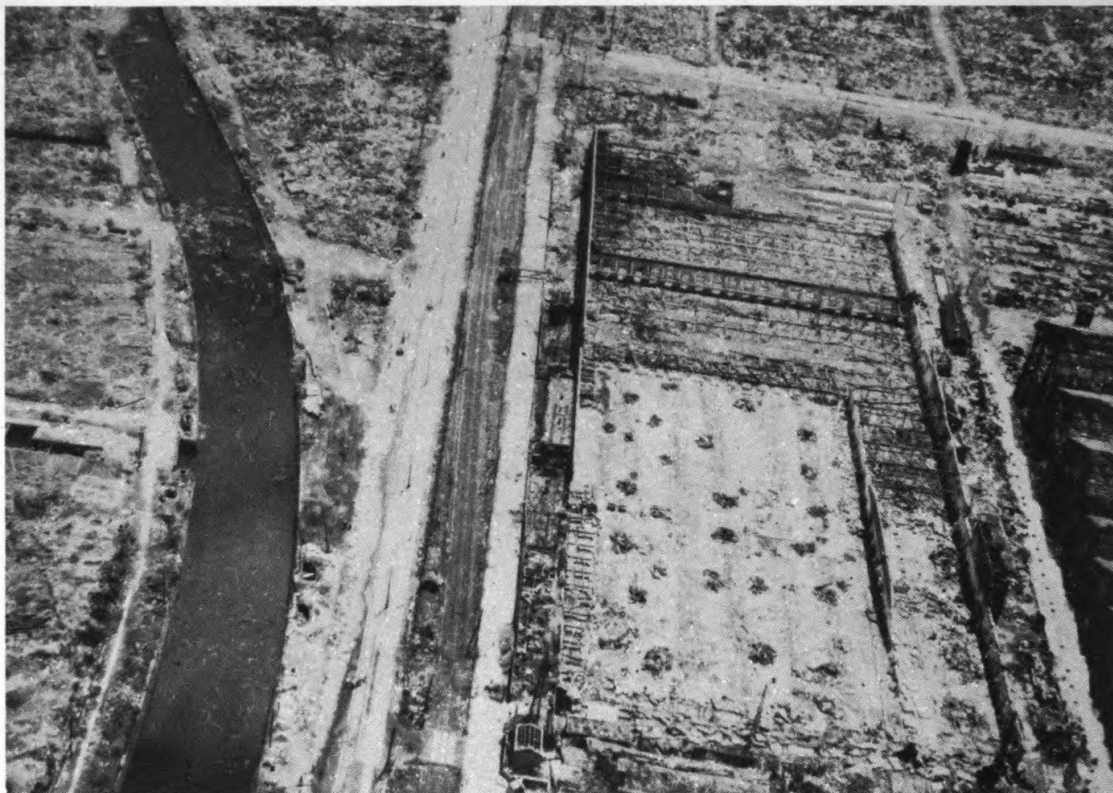
Two pillars, formerly marking entrance to sumptuous home in Hiroshima, are all that remain to show where a house once stood. An Allied correspondent stares at mass of flattened rubble that was rest of residence.





Smoke columns rise more than 20,000 feet above the Japanese city of Nagasaki three minutes after the second time the atomic bomb had ever been used, exploded.





Aerial closeup of Nagasaki, Jap city blasted by second atomic bombing shows the extensive damage. Large factory on right is mass of torn steel and rubble, and bridges over the canal at left are completely demolished or unusable.



A correspondent looks over acres of rubble, all that remains of a section of Jap city, laid waste by searing blast of atom bomb. A few buildings freakishly remain standing (background).



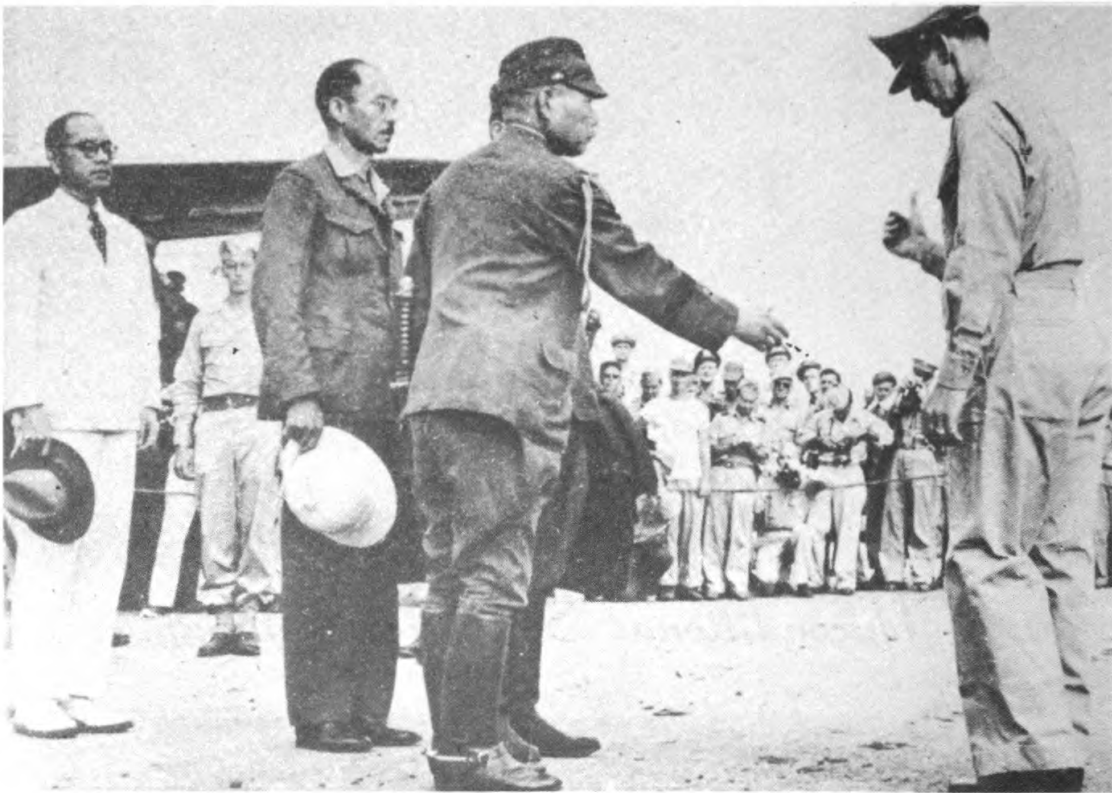
## Unconditional Surrender of Japan

After more than 3½ years of bitter warfare Emperor Hirohito surrendered his entire forces to the Allied World, on September 2, 1945.

Representatives of the Emperor met representatives of the Allies headed by General Douglas MacArthur aboard the battleship U.S.S. Missouri to sign the documents calling for unconditional surrender of all Japanese forces.

This was the first military defeat for Japan and through the loss of this war will be reduced to a fourth rate power for generations to come.





Col. S. F. Mashbir (right), official interpreter for American forces, almost forgot himself when Lt. Gen. Takashiro Kawabe, Jap surrender delegate, extended his hand after arrival in Manila. Instead of shaking hands Col. Mashbir tells the Jap to get going.



Surrender documents for the surrender of Wake Island are signed on the deck of the destroyer Levy, off the Island. Seated (L to R): Rear Adm. Sakaibara, Lt. Hisao Nakasato, and Marine Brig. Gen. L. Sanderson, Santa Barbara, Calif. who accepted the surrender.





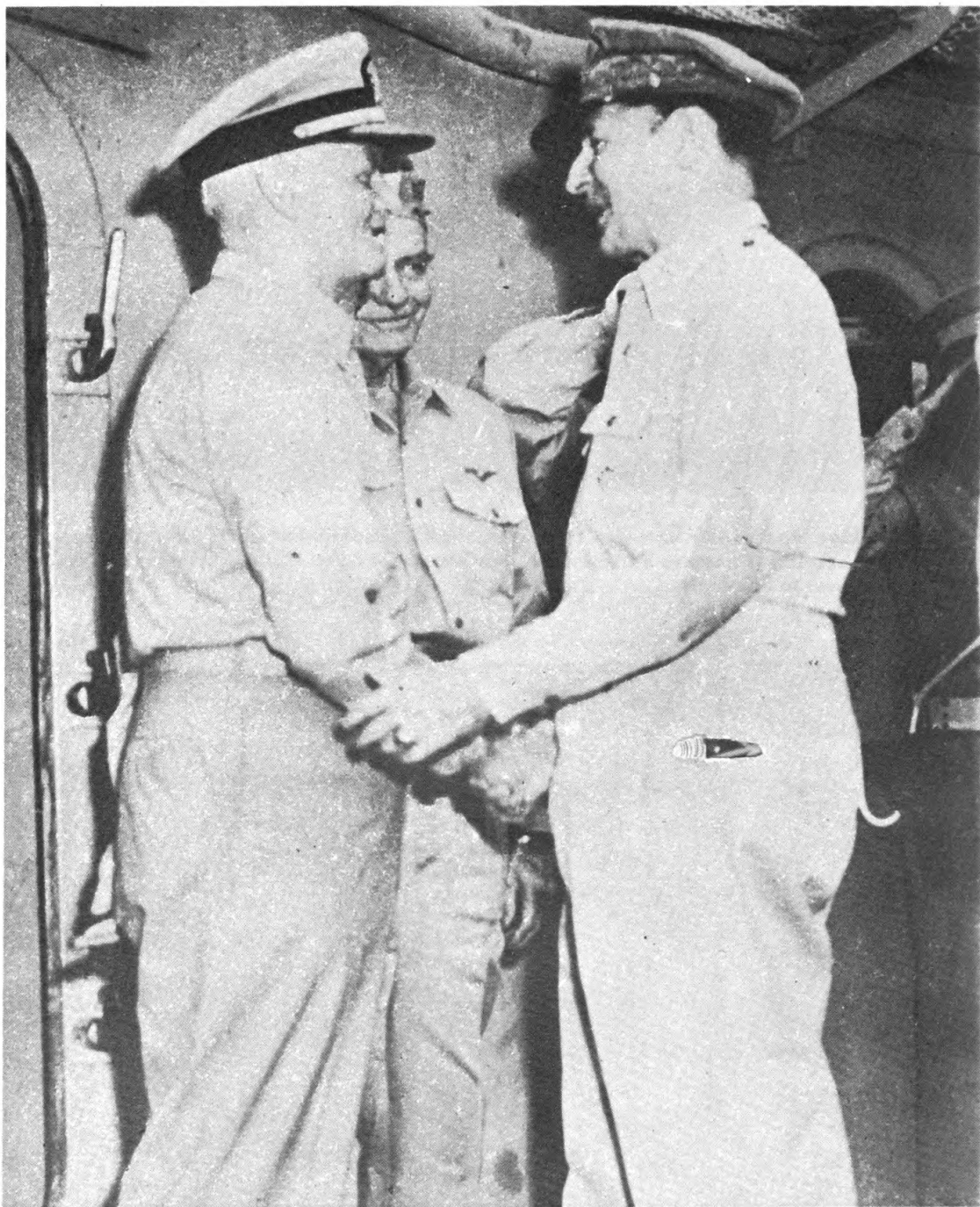
Capt. Yoshihiko Takasaki, staff officer at the Yokosuka navy base (right), salutes Capt. Harry Heneberger (left) commodore of destroyer squadron 21, as he comes aboard the U. S. destroyer Nicholas enroute to conferences aboard the battleship Missouri in Sagami Bay.





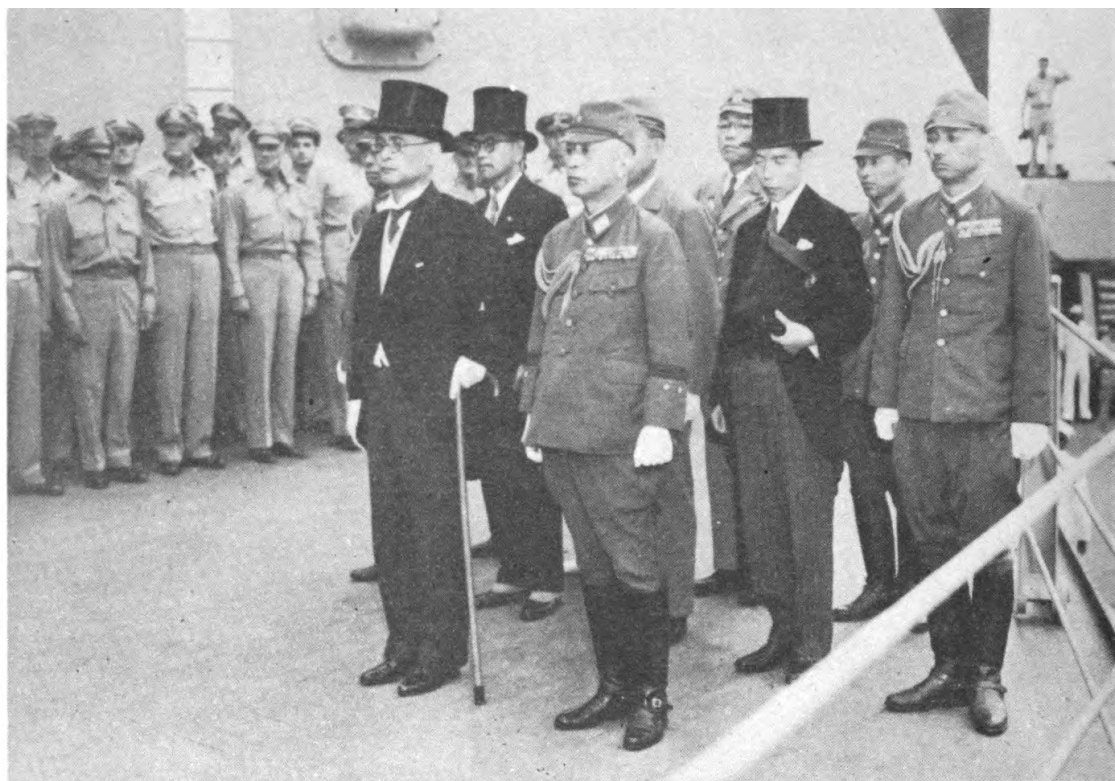
This Japanese harbor pilot, taken aboard the U.S.S. Missouri, as the 3d fleet moved into Sagami Bay, has a worried expression on his face as he rides in Admiral Halsey's betasseled bosun's chair from the destroyer Nicholas.





Adm. William F. Halsey (center) looks on aboard the U.S.S. Buchanan in Tokyo Bay as Gen. Douglas MacArthur (right), greets Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, top U. S. naval commander in the Pacific, as they meet prior to the signing of the Japanese surrender.





With Japanese foreign minister Shigemitsu (left), leading the party, the Japanese delegation to sign the surrender documents arrive aboard the U.S.S. Missouri. General Yoshijiro is next to Shigemitsu.



Namoro Shigemitsu (at desk) signs on behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese government during formal surrender ceremonies.





Lt. Gen. Arthur Percival (left, foreground) commander of Singapore, and Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright (second from left) salute Gen. Douglas MacArthur (right) just before the latter signed the surrender document.



Gen. Douglas MacArthur signs the Japanese surrender papers aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay as Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival (center) look on. Both were prisoners of the Japs.





General Joseph W. Stilwell (facing camera) Tenth Army commander on Okinawa, chats with an unidentified Chinese general at the Jap surrender signing aboard the U.S.S. Missouri.





Japanese surrender document (above), is photographed on a table on deck of U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay, scene of signing that brought peace to world. Behind the document can be seen top hat in hand of one of Jap delegates.

#### PROCLAMATION

Accepting the terms set forth in Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26th, 1945 at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, We have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on Our behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. We command all Our people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder.

This second day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syōwa.

Seal of  
the  
Emperor

Signed: HIROHITO

Countersigned: Naruhiko-ō  
Prime Minister



At right is text of Emperor Hirohito's imperial rescript, with English translation at left, calling on his subjects to cease hostilities. The Emperor's signature is at left, followed by signature of Prime Minister Haruhiko. The large symbol is the seal of the Emperor.



Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0704  
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945.

重光葵

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan  
and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese  
Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0908  
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945,  
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other  
United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

W. H. Mumtaz

United States Representative

徐永昌

Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser

United Kingdom Representative

Leonid Brezhnev

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Representative

Ed Blaney

Commonwealth of Australia Representative

John G. Diefenbaker

Dominion of Canada Representative

Leclerc

Provisional Government of the French  
Republic Representative

W. M. J. J. J.

Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative

Ernest E. Hall

Dominion of New Zealand Representative

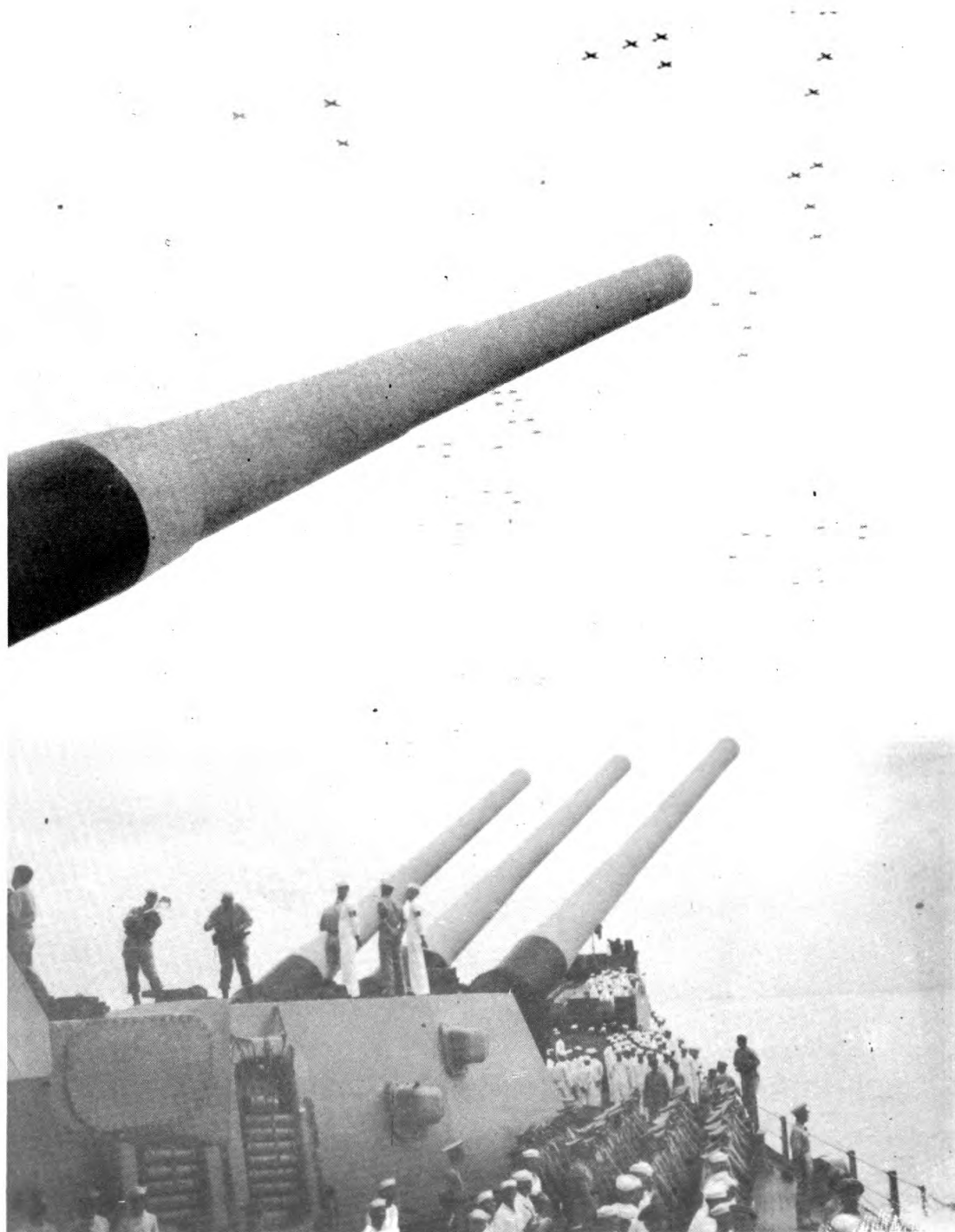
This is the signature page of the instrument of surrender, as signed by Japanese and Allied officials aboard the Battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay. The surrender papers were presented to President Truman, and will be placed in the national archives for public examination in Washington, D. C.





President Truman smiles broadly as he shows the Japanese surrender documents. He points to Emperor Hirohito's signature. Secretary of War Henry Stimson (left) and General George C. Marshall (center), look on in the president's office.





Squadrons of Navy fighters and bombers fill the sky over the guns of the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay, (Tokyo time) as the historic surrender document is signed.





Lieutenant-General Hata, chief of staff of the Kwantung Army is shown here as arrangements were made for the capitulation of the Japanese army in Manchuria.



Soviet sailors, armed with tommy guns, raise the Soviet Naval Flag over Port Arthur.



## *American Soldiers Land on Japanese Soil*

With the landing of the elements of the 188th Parachute Infantry Regiment on Atsugi Airfield, the war was definitely over. These American troops landed in strength under the watchful eyes of sullen Japanese guards on the field.

Later Gen. Douglas MacArthur flew from Manila to Atsugi Airport, Japan to head the occupational forces.





The control tower of the Atsugi Airdrome is shown here taken over by members of the U. S. Airforce for the direction of incoming troop planes.



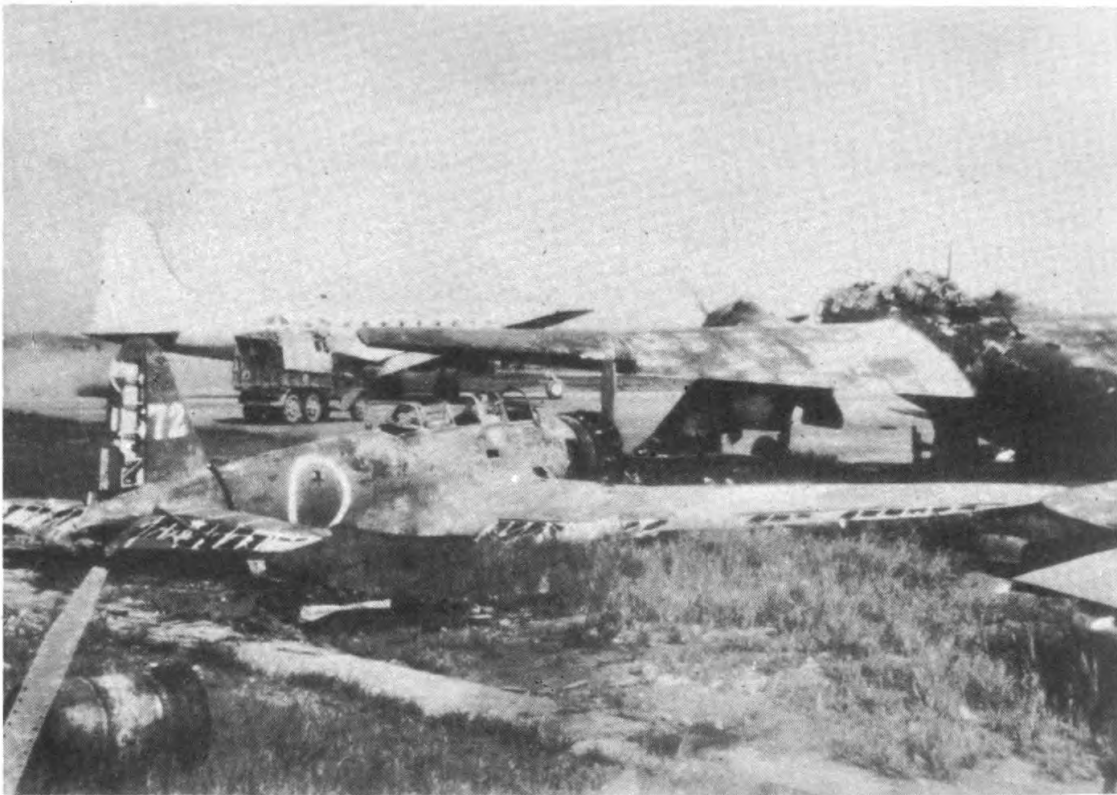


Japanese soldiers (foreground) watch first American soldiers unloading from transport planes on arrival at Atsugi airport near Tokyo.



Elements of the 188th Parachute Infantry regiment are loaded onto trucks on their way to Yokohama after arriving by transport planes from Okinawa.





According to the Japs the obsolete Jap navy plane in the foreground (No. 72) was one of those attacking Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, to start the war. It rests among a litter of wreckage on Atsugi airfield.



Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger (right), commanding general, Eighth Army, talks with Lt. Gen. Setzu Arisuye (left), just before arrival of General MacArthur at Atsugi airport near Tokyo.





General Douglas MacArthur with cornucob pipe in his mouth steps from his transport plane at Atsugi airport, near Tokyo, Japan, after a flight from Manila.





General Douglas MacArthur (center, dark glasses) talks to reporters after his arrival at Atsugi airport from Manila, and a short stop at Okinawa.



With eyes front, this Jap squad marches past American airplanes at Atsugi airport, Japan.





Sgt. Harry Vaughan (right), of Naugatuck, Conn., a member of the 11th Airborne Division, swaps an American cigaret for this Jap soldier's saber at Atsugi airdrome, near Tokyo.





**Gen. Geo. C. Kenney** (center), commanding general of the Far Eastern Air Force, talks with **Gen. Carl Spaatz** (left), commander of the Strategic Air Force, as **Gen. Douglas MacArthur**, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, stands by Atsugi airdrome after arrival there.





**Lt. Benn Reyes (right), Air Corps cameraman, with the help of an Army pocket interpreter is asking the way to Tokyo of this Jap sitting in an auto at Atsugi airstrip.**



**Members of the U. S. 11th Airborne Division have trouble trying to keep operating the tiny Jap auto provided for their transportation in Yokohama, Japan.**





**American soldiers—now freed from Jap hands—stand in compound of Jap Ofuna Prison Camp, 16 miles from Yokohama. Described by the Yanks held there as one of the worst in the area.**



**Airmen from carrier planes and B-29's were freed from Ofuna Prison Camp, near Yokohama, by 11th Airborne division, and depart in trucks. Ofuna was supposed to be one of worst camps from standpoint of brutality.**

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## *First Yanks to Enter Tokyo*

The 1st Cavalry Division (Dismounted) was the first of the occupying forces to enter Tokyo. They were greeted by Japanese children waving Allied flags while men and women stood by with placid expressions.

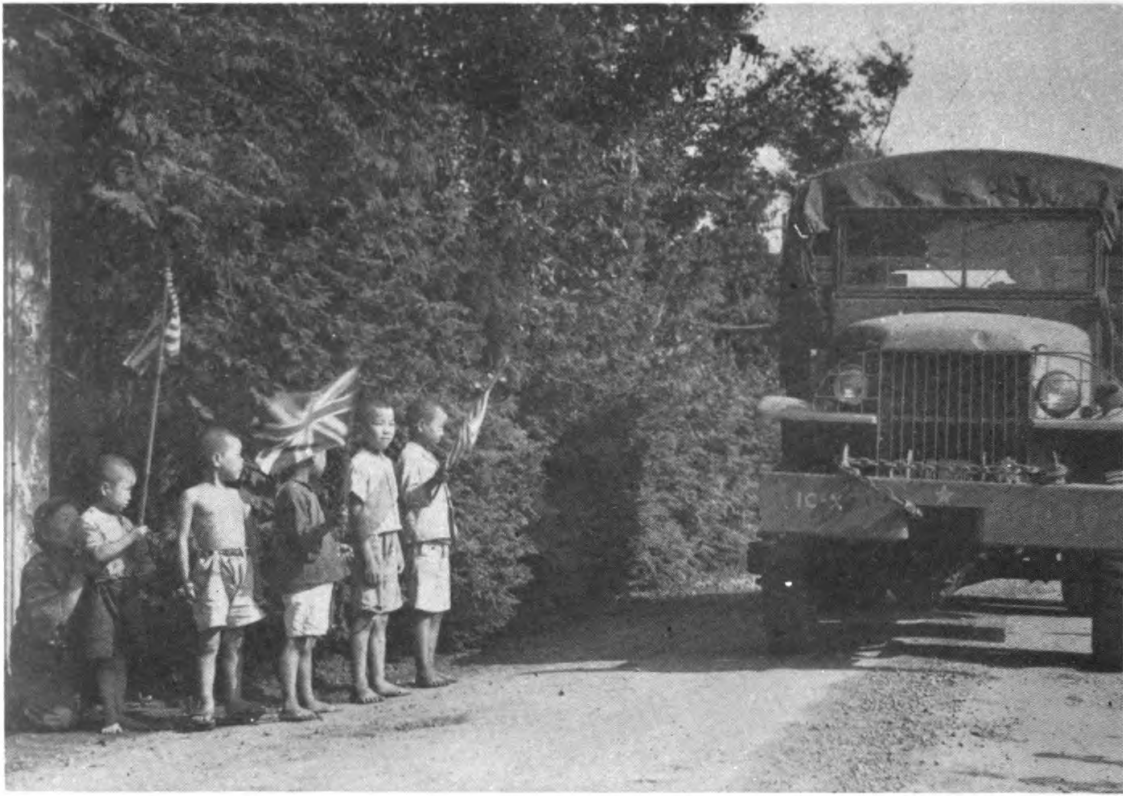
An impressive ceremony was held at the American Embassy in Tokyo headed by Gen. MacArthur as the American Flag was raised above the Embassy grounds.



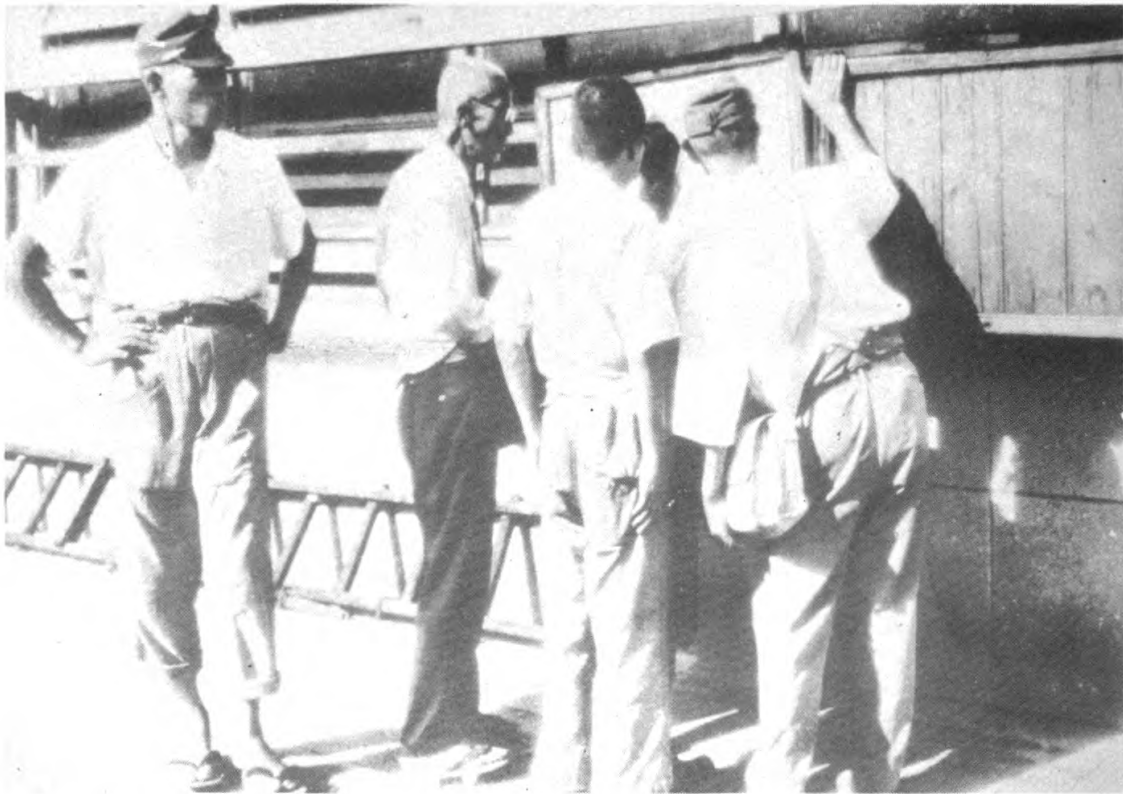


Pfc. Paul E. Davis, 24, Fairland, Okla. (left), gets a hand shake from Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, commander of the 1st Cavalry division, after Davis was first G.I. of occupying force to enter Tokyo. Davis got \$1,000 from Ottawa county, Okla. VFW for being the first enlisted man in.





Japanese children wave Allied flags at a passing American truck on a road in Japan. Child at left seems to be getting a little coaching from a smiling Jap woman.



Japanese citizens of Yokohama read a bulletin board in front of a radio station building telling them the terms of the Potsdam declaration and about the arrival of American troops.





Liberated prisoners of war rush to a dock in the Tokyo waterfront area to meet a U. S. Navy craft that had come to remove them to the Navy hospital ship Benevolence. Painted signs on buildings in background brought a quick response.



Members of the old 4th Marine Regiment, freed from a Japanese prison camp, salute the colors as the new Marine 4th Regiment which liberated them passes in review at the Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan.



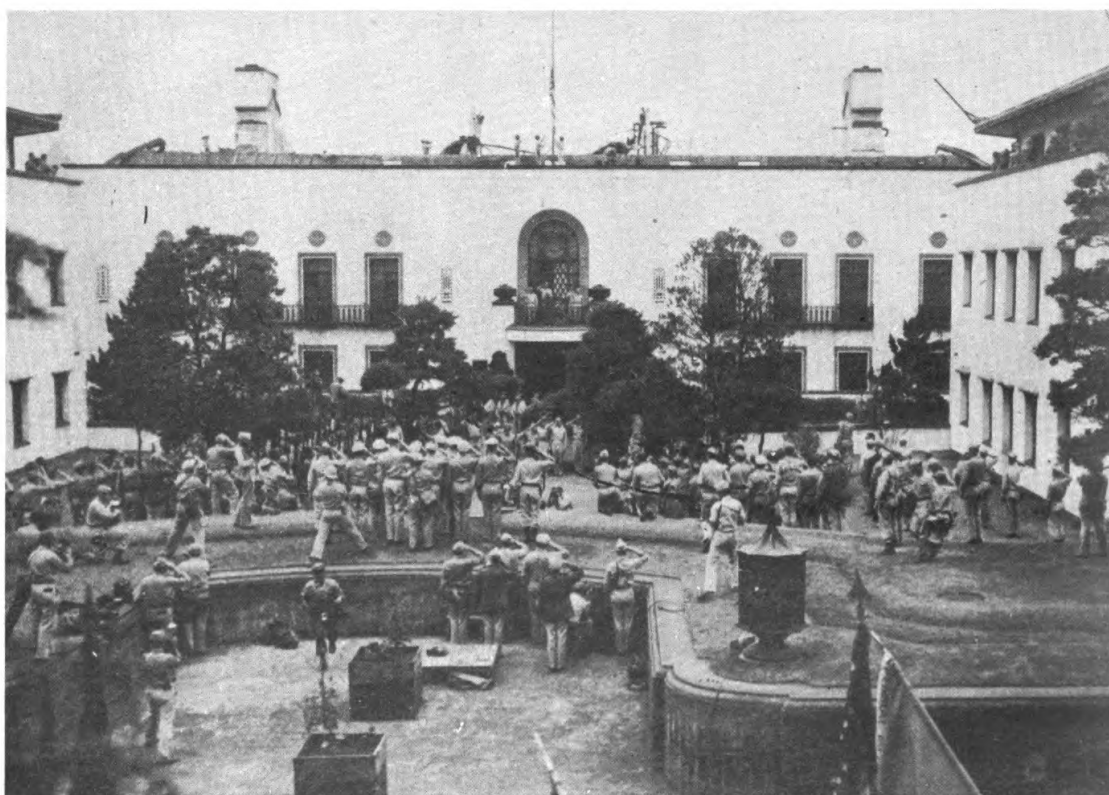


A snappy salute greets General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as he steps out of his car, corn cob in hand, to take up his duties as Military ruler of Japan.



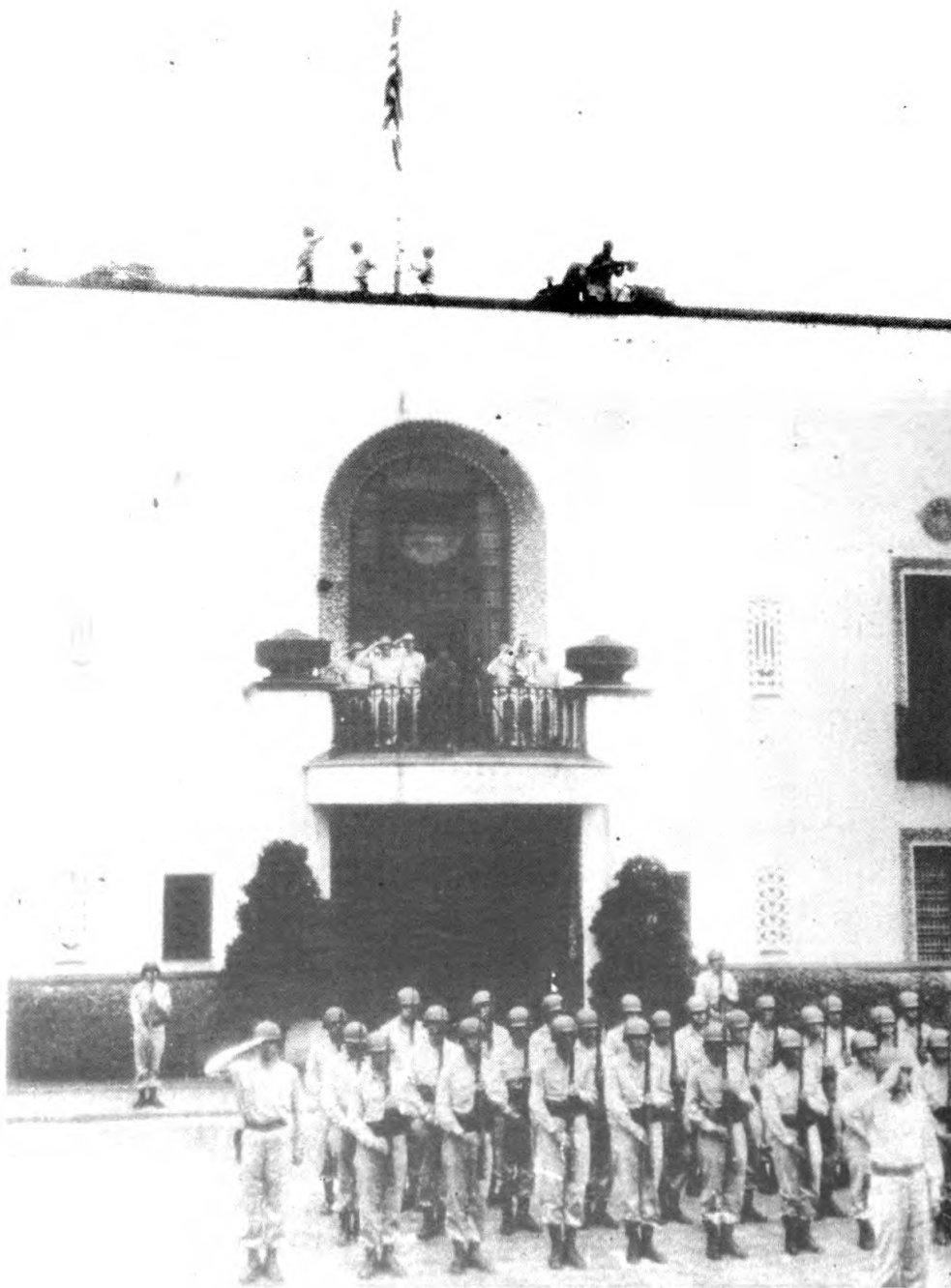


American soldiers line the streets and the entrance of the American Embassy in Tokyo, as they await the arrival of General Douglas MacArthur. Note bomb damage in background.



General MacArthur and his party stand at attention (group, center foreground) as the American flag goes up over the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo.





Stars and Stripes are raised over the American embassy in Tokyo, as the guard (foreground) presents arms and officers salute.





**An American soldier salutes Old Glory as it flies from the flagstaff on the damaged roof of the American embassy after flag-raising ceremonies in Tokyo. Damage was caused by American B-29s.**





Gen. Hideki Tojo, Japan's premier at start of war, lies slouched on a couch, semi-conscious after having shot himself in the chest. Unidentified American officer in background holds gun used.



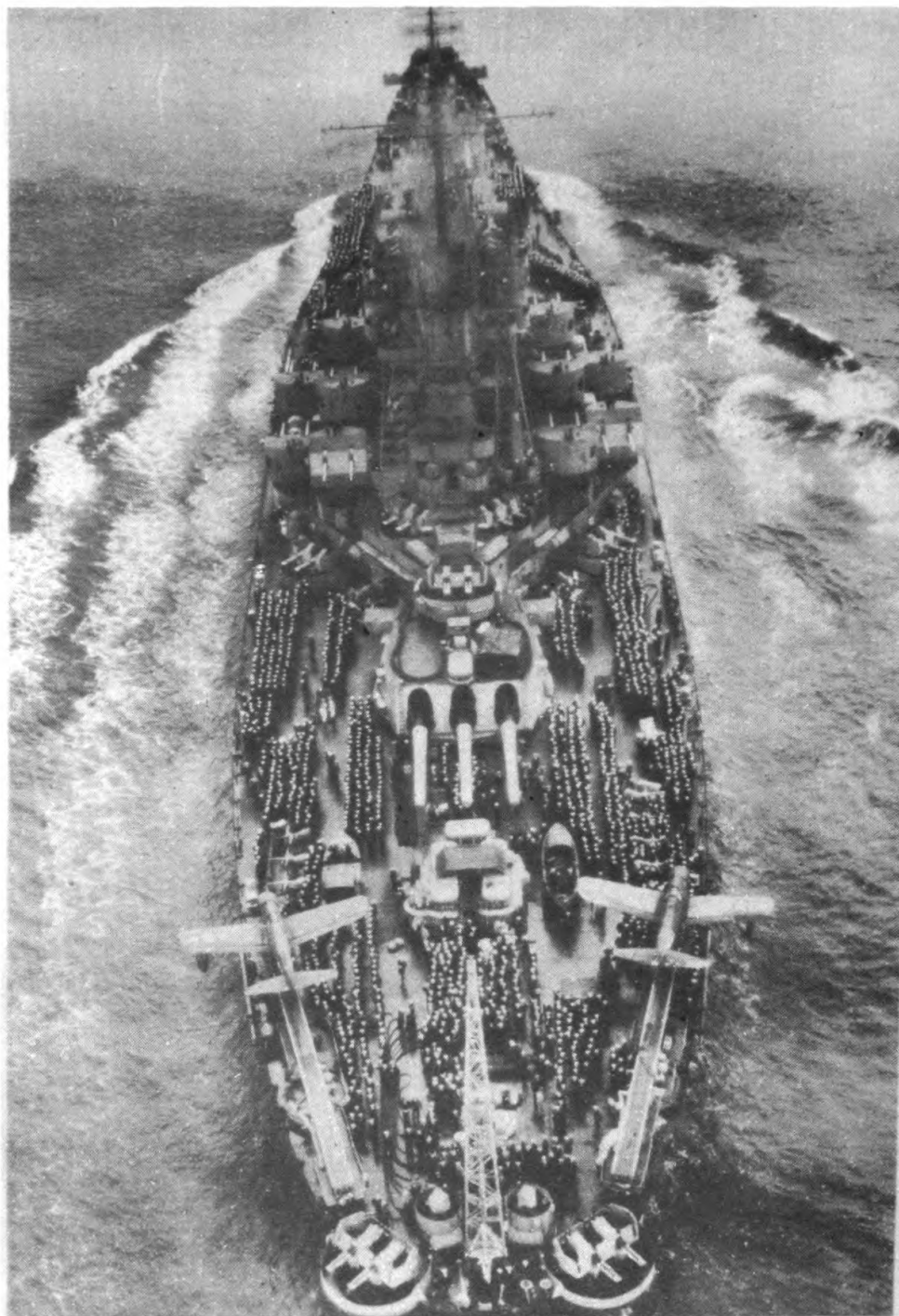
Capt. James Johnson, 1st cavalry division medical officer (right), operates on Gen. Hideki Tojo, former Japanese premier, after he had shot himself in the chest.





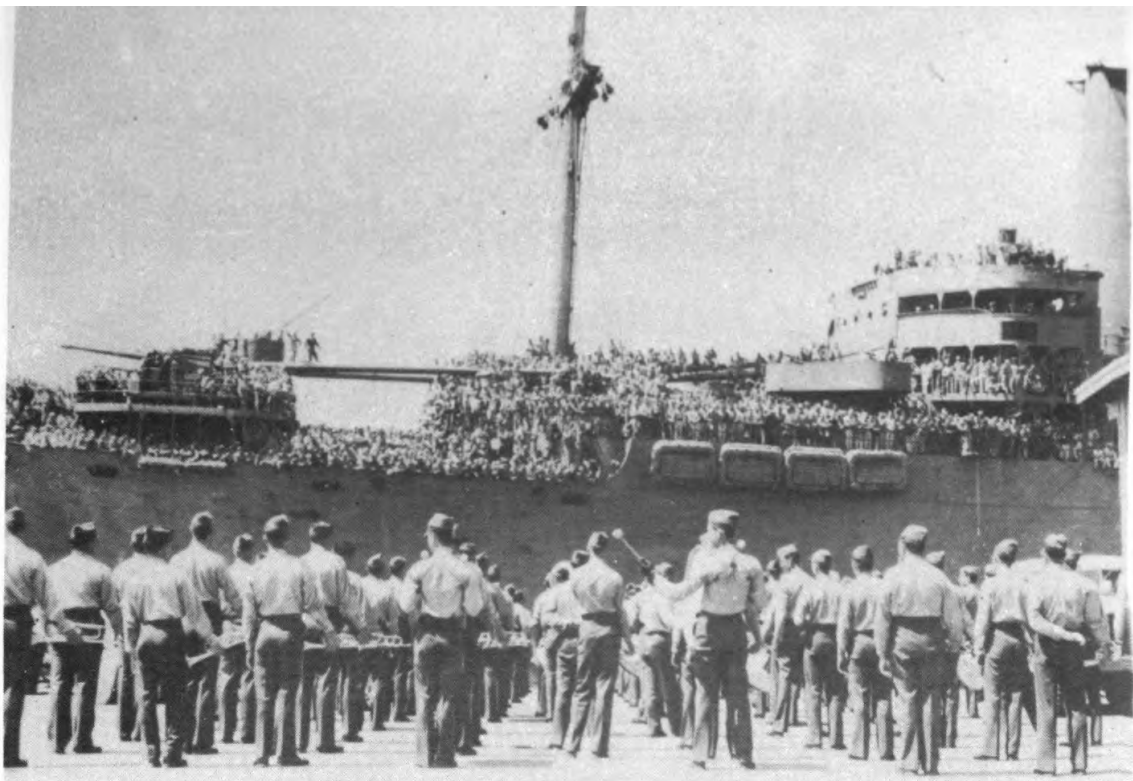
**General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright (right), are shown meeting as a grand climax after more than three and a half years of fighting against Japan.**





**SAN FRANCISCO—USS INDIANA ENTERS SAN FRANCISCO BAY—**With sailors lining her deck, the USS Indiana, passes under the Golden Gate Bridge as she enters San Francisco Bay with 879 Navy and Marine personnel as passengers. The battleship headed the parade of warships returning from the Pacific with returning servicemen.





Members of the famed First Marine Division, nearly 3,000 strong, line the rails of their transport upon their arrival in San Diego, Cal., after 26 months away from home. They had engaged in the Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Gavutu, Tananbogo, and Cape Gloucester campaigns.



With the war won, once again American ingenuity and industrial efficiency is reconverting toward an industry of peace. America, on the road to peace and prosperity, is swiftly moving forward.















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